

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

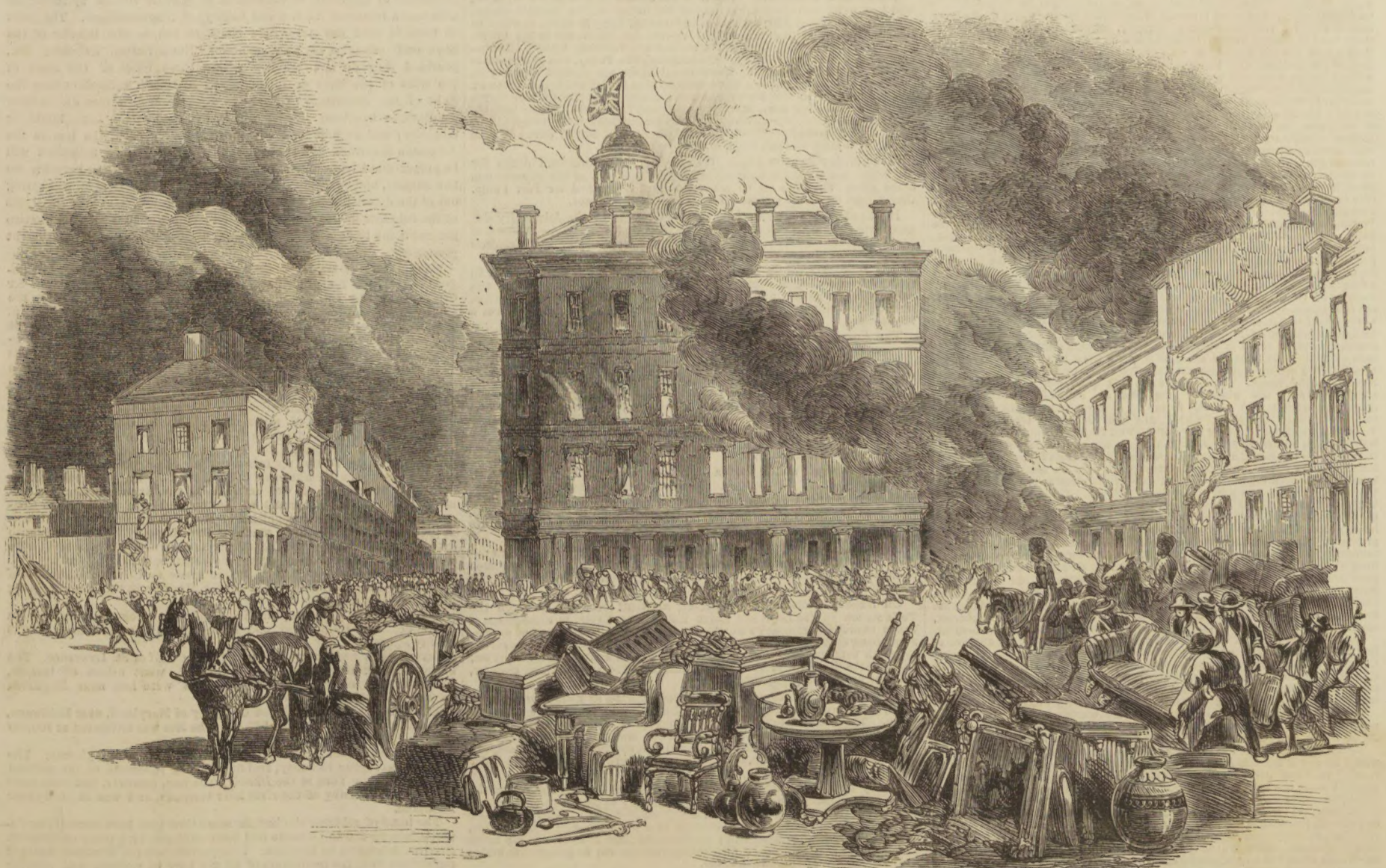
THE elections have at length closed; but almost before there has been time to make up the lists, and to range the members into the rank and file of party, a mightier than party has removed two of them from the mortal scene. Thus a new appeal to two important constituencies has become necessary. But the results, whatever they may be, cannot sensibly affect the general character and tendency of the Parliament of 1852. Its opinions are known, although it has not had an opportunity of expressing them. On each of the two great sides into which English politics divide themselves, we behold a strong phalanx. But these two parties, as far as their names are concerned, represent old traditions rather than modern wants. The one is marshalled under the banner of Liberalism; the other yields allegiance to the older principle of Toryism. But it is so difficult in these days to define what either Toryism or Liberalism means, that the Earl of Derby, the Tory, is, possibly, more liberal in many respects than Lord John Russell, the Whig; and Mr. Joseph Hume, in some others, may be a stauncher Conservative than Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. Names, more than principles, decided the greater number of contested elections. The only real principle at issue—that of the stability or reversibility of Free Trade—has not only been solemnly re-affirmed by all the large constituencies, but has made converts more or less willing, cordial, and sincere among constituencies that, not many months ago, looked upon a corn-tax as the bulwark of the rights of the Throne, of the sanctity of the Church, and of the liberty of the people. The principle is no longer in question; and, if it were, a third party, with Sir James Graham at its head—weak in point of numbers, but powerful in point of character and talent—is sufficiently strong to turn the scale in its favour, and to be the arbiter of the national destiny.

But, although the sympathies of the new Parliament are clearly enough defined, the country has yet to learn the policy

of the Ministry. Perhaps the Ministry has almost as much to learn as the country in this respect, and awaits the word of command from Mr. Disraeli. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the head and the tongue of the Administration. He is its representative and its oracle, and is in reality the leader, though apparently but the follower. If the Derby Ministry have any policy, it exists in his mind. It is to his speeches alone that the country can look to discover anything like a clue to the intentions of the Government. From all the other members, from the Premier down to Mr. Christopher or Sir Fitzroy Kelly, comes nothing but contradiction or vagueness. Mr. Disraeli speaks more to the purpose. He is ambitious, and he is clever. He has wrought his way to power by means that he himself does not in all probability entirely approve; but, having attained this high position, his whole previous history, and the character of his mind, lead the impartial critic to conclude that he will not allow any feeling of personal consistency, or any very chivalrous and romantic attachment to his party, to prevent him from carrying out any new convictions that may have taken possession of his mind. The Sir Robert Peel, whom he attacked with so much bitterness, will, in all likelihood, prove to be his own model. The name of Disraeli will in that case be added to the long and unhappy, but illustrious, list of the victims and the instruments of overwhelming public necessity. In spite of his former self, Sir Robert Peel untaxed the food of a nation. In spite of himself, Mr. Disraeli will, or has, become a Free-trader; and it seems to be his "mission" to carry out that great principle to a further extent than Sir Robert Peel ever imagined, and to make all bread-producers as satisfied with it as all bread-consumers notoriously are. Like that lamented statesman, Mr. Disraeli, will assuredly find himself in a difficulty between his past professions and his present responsibilities; between the allegiance which he owes to his party, and

that higher allegiance and more sacred duty which he owes to his country. "Do not," said the right hon. gentleman, a few weeks ago, to the electors of Buckinghamshire—"do not suppose that, when the new Parliament assembles, you will see marshalled before each other the old parties who have hitherto governed the empire. You will have new principles of action introduced, you will have new policies, founded on those principles, recommended to the notice of the House of Commons; and you will find at least that it is possible, notwithstanding all the passions of party hatred that a Ministry, which understands the 'spirit of the age,' has had to encounter—that it is possible, I repeat, for such a Ministry to govern a great country like this by considering the interests of the whole community, and by adopting a policy that will make it, if possible, more powerful and prosperous than before."

These are eloquent words, and they proclaim a great principle, as well as a great fact. It is not for us to attempt to reconcile such a declaration and such a confession with the previous words and actions of the speaker. He who is bidding for power, may, when scrambling or fighting in the ranks of party, say many things which he would dread or scorn to utter when he has attained power, and felt its weighty responsibilities upon him. In the heat of the conflict the vision is not clear. There is the dust of the battle to obscure it, and there is the fierce excitement of the fray to inflame the passions, and to silence the voice of reason. But on the cold summit, far above the tumult of the crowd, the vision is more extended. In solitude reason resumes the power which she for awhile may have abdicated in the crowd. So we confidently expect it will be with Mr. Disraeli. He has given his party due warning. If they will not take it, the fault will be theirs, and not his. For months, if not for years, it was evident, from the whole tendency of Sir Robert Peel's measures and speeches, that he would repeal the Corn Laws; but his party refused to see that which to the rest



GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, HAY'S HOUSE, &C.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the world was plainly visible, and confided in him until the last moment. When, at length, their eyes were opened, their vexation with themselves was vented with double and treble acerbity upon him. Perhaps such a fate will be that of Mr. Disraeli. The signs of it are many—so many that even the clever debater who is to perform upon Disraeli what Disraeli performed upon Peel has buckled on his armour, and prepared himself for the encounter. The electors of Middlesex will know whom we mean.

But whatever be Mr. Disraeli's principles or intentions, the fiscal system of this country requires and will command revision. He who shall reduce it into order and consistency, and who shall deprive it of all injustice, will be a great public benefactor, whatever his party or personal antecedents may have been. To maintain the public credit and yet to untax industry, knowledge, health, and food; to open up profitable trade with near or remote nations of the earth, and to place all necessary and inevitable burdens upon the backs best fitted to bear them, are objects of ambition which have evidently flitted over the mental sight of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is a great thing to be the farmers' friend, but it is a still greater thing to be the friend of the whole people, the farmers included. The various rumours that are afloat as to the means by which the great consummation is to be attempted under Mr. Disraeli's auspices need not at present detain us. Taxes to be abolished and to be imposed—the one as grand in amount and in operation as the other—are freely spoken of; but it will be time enough to consider them when they have emerged from the obscurity of rumour into the full blaze of Ministerial avowal. Enough, however, is evident to strengthen the belief that the Government has no power—or chance of power—to take such steps as Mr. Disraeli has indicated, "in the interests of the whole community," except as ultra Free-traders. This would certainly be a curious result of the angry squabbles of the last six years. "You have given us free trade in corn," say the farmers; "let us have free trade in tea, in coffee, in sugar, in wine, in every other article of necessity or luxury that we require." The request is reasonable; and it will certainly be edifying if Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues be the men who are destined to comply with it.

CONFLAGRATION AT MONTREAL.

THE great conflagration at Montreal, Canada, which commenced on Thursday morning, the 8th of July, and continuing throughout that day and part of the next, destroyed 1100 houses, and property amounting in the aggregate to £201,000, was briefly noticed last week and the week before in our columns under the head of American news. We now give some details of this dreadful catastrophe, taken from the local papers; which, with the aid of the accompanying illustrations, will enable a fuller conception to be formed of the great extent and disastrous character of the calamity.

The St. Lawrence Main-street may be said to divide the city of Montreal in its length into two nearly equal parts. Its direction is about north-east going out of town; but, for the sake of clearness, we shall speak of it as if it ran due north, accommodating the same typographical error to the streets which cross it. On the east side, then, of this St. Lawrence-street, are a number of other streets running parallel to it, viz. St. Dominique, St. Constant, St. Germain, St. Elizabeth, Sanguinette, and St. Denis streets. Including the east side of St. Lawrence street, these form the St. Louis Ward. The southern boundary of the ward is Craig-street; the next going northward Vitre-street, and then La Gauchetière-street. South of La Gauchetière-street there was little destruction. But north of it, the whole ward may be said to have been burnt quite to the fields, as the first act of the dreadful tragedy. The streets running on parallels in the direction we take the history of calling east and west, northward of La Gauchetière-street, are Dorchester, St. Catharine, Mignonne, and Fortiere streets. The whole oblong comprised between the boundaries we have described, will be about 2750 feet (say half a mile) north and south from La Gauchetière-street to the fields, perhaps by 1250 feet (say a quarter of a mile) from St. Lawrence to St. Denis streets.

The first outbreak took place either in a house on the east side of St. Lawrence-street, or, immediately at the back of it, at a point about midway between La Gauchetière-street and the fields. Here it burned with great fury among the houses on the east side of the street, extending itself southwards to the St. Lawrence Market, which, though of wood, was fortunately preserved, and northwards as far as Mignonne-street. St. Dominique-street is very near St. Lawrence-street, and just at that point there was a lumber yard owned, we believe, by Judge Aylwin, and occupied by Mr. Hsley. At 10 o'clock the flames had not yet attained those premises, and the open space seemed to offer the means of combatting the conflagration. Unhappily there had been throughout the morning no efficient supply of water, and no means had been taken for taking down the piles of dry wood. It was probably nearly eleven, some two hours after the fire began, before this place began to blaze. When it did the greatest anxiety began to be felt for the General Hospital, situated on the south of Dorchester-street, where it makes the corner with St. Dominique-street. Happily, between it and the wood-yard there was but one low wooden house, flanked by a large garden. Several gentlemen here exerted themselves with great zeal in covering the inflammable parts of the building with blankets, and eventually the wood-yard burnt out without having done more than threaten the hospital. The latter had in the meantime done good service to those parts of the city lying to the south of the wood-yard; for its great height, and the vacant ground it stands upon, had formed a barrier against the flying sparks, and so checked the southward march of the flames. In the meantime everything to the southward was going as if made of matches: a few stone houses scattered through the ward, generally with wooden galleries and offices, were utterly unable to resist the heat and flakes of fire from the whole sheets of wooden houses by which they were surrounded. The flames, fanned by a very strong westerly breeze, rushed from street to street, and from house to house, like water pouring down a rapid. It crossed St. Constant-street in one broad sheet of red flame many yards wide, about noon, and very shortly after it attained the easterly limit of the Ward—St. Denis-street—by the wooden buildings which serve for stables at the back. St. Denis-street is, or rather was, throughout nearly its whole length, built only on one side, the eastern side being occupied by a very spacious garden, with a couple of wooden houses standing in it, except on the corner of St. Catharine-street, where stood the Bishop's or St. James Church, St. James Schoolhouse, the K. C. Bishop's late residence, and a splendid palace, recently built for his Grace, and only completed within a few weeks. All these buildings are contiguous. On the side which formed the boundary of St. Louis Ward, there were rows of very handsome stone houses, one part called Cornwell-terrace, occupied as the residences of several military officers and others of the most respectable families in town. North of these, however, there were some less secure buildings of brick, and farther on, again, of wood; a large block of the latter kind being directly opposite the episcopal residence. Stone or wood, however, seemed now to be alike feeble. The flames came on a quarter of a mile broad, and speedily seized the whole of the line of buildings in the street. At the southern end of it, there is a short street going westerly to the Champ de Mars, where are the General's office and the Town Major's office. A strong party of the 20th Regiment were stationed there, together with all the clerks of the departments, and by great exertions they contrived to save the street, having, however, been in sufficient danger to induce the removal of the papers. Northward, everything was burned, except some detached houses standing in the fields. It was three o'clock in the afternoon when the wooden block at this part of the street, took fire. Though the street is very wide, the flames had no sooner mastered these houses than it rushed across the ecclesiastical property adjoining. From St. Lawrence-street at this moment, looking across the blank left by the conflagration, the sight was one of dismal grandeur. Suddenly an immense column of smoke, with a round dome-like top, towered up into the air, and there stood for many minutes, preserving all its outlines with great distinctness. The Asile, a convent for aged persons, is situated upon the prolongation of St. Catharine-street, eastward from the St. Louis Suburbs. This happily escaped; but directly opposite, a fine large stone house, belonging to Mr. Coffin, the protonotary, was utterly destroyed. Fortunately the flames were arrested at that point, for had they continued along St. Catharine-street, scarcely a house would have been left standing in the city east of St. Denis-street. Meanwhile the flakes of fire had been conveyed by the wind to a distance of half a mile, and had ignited the timber-yard and saw-mills of Messrs. Sims and Coleman, on the river side, which were entirely destroyed. About five o'clock a second fire broke out. People summed up the loss as the St. Louis Ward, the ecclesiastical buildings, and Sims and Coleman's; but still they did not do so without trembling for the night. Their fears were but too well founded.

Towards six o'clock it was discovered that the wooden buildings behind the east end of Notre Dame-street were in flames, and very speedily that the Hays House Hotel was on fire. Here some further local explanation is necessary. The Hays House Hotel was an immense block of stone buildings of four stories, with a theatre at the back, extending into a narrow lane, called Champ de Mars. It was on Notre Dame-street. It formed the corner of a large open square, of which it made the western boundary. From the houses on the north side of this square there was nothing but a barrack ground, and some artillery barracks to the river, the space between the barracks and the square being occupied by two streets, Notre Dame and St. Paul, which meet just eastward of it. At their junction, St. Mary-street begins, and runs westward till it becomes the high road to Quebec. There are no parallel streets between it and the river; but northward of it are La Gauchetière and St. Catharine streets, running, like it, the whole length of the city to the field.

The fire has stopped at St. Catharine at a few yards east of St. Denis-street,

and eastward of that street throughout its whole length there was a lot of vacant ground extending nearly one thousand feet from St. Denis to La Gauchetière-street and La Gauchetière-square was only divided from it on the south side by St. Louis-street, a few houses at the east end of which were burned. Thus eastward of La Gauchetière-square there was a prolonged tract of houses, bounded on the north by La Gauchetière-street and on the south by the river. By ten o'clock at night the square was destroyed and the flames had attacked this district, known as the Petite Sabourie. The Hays House having taken fire, communicated with the house directly opposite in Notre-Dame-street; but there it was stopped. It also communicated with the square, as already stated, and made a clean sweep of everything eastward between the river and La Gauchetière-street, the latter of which was untouched throughout its whole length to Papineau-road, with the exception of a house or two in the centre and a few houses at the corner of the Papineau-road. From the square to the goal is a distance of some 3000 feet more than half a mile, and that space is traversed by the following streets: viz., Campeau, St. Nicholas, Tolentine, Wolfe, Amherst, Montcalm, Visitation, Panet, Deschambert, Voltigeurs, St. Adolphe, Papineau-road, where is a large square with a wooden market standing in it, and Gain-street. It took the whole night to travel through this space, and it was not till nine or ten the following (Friday) morning, that it was checked at the St. Mary's foundry. Had that gone, the distillery of the Messrs. Molson's must have followed. The old Ordinance-office houses between this point and La Gauchetière-square, which are now standing, are those belonging to the widow of the late Mr. Justice Reid, and Mr. Molson. Both these are large stone houses, standing in gardens, and so detached from all other buildings. Among the property destroyed, was a large quantity of cordwood, in the Government wood-yard, between St. Mary's-street and the river.

Throughout the day General Rowan, his officers and the soldiers under his command, were most active, first of all, in preserving the property entrusted to them, and then in caring for that of the citizens. The short supply of water, for which the common council are blamed, was owing to the fact that the large tank at the Cote-a-Barron had been emptied for the purpose of laying down the new pipes of large calibre, which are now being distributed through the city.

The majority of the sufferers by the calamity, who were left homeless, and who number about 10,000 souls, belong to the labouring classes, some of whom had contrived by toil and economy to accumulate sufficient to purchase a little suburban residence, and some had but a few articles of furniture. In either case they were compelled to save their few household goods by a hasty flight to the nearest open ground, whence they were, in many cases, obliged to dislodge more than once.

Active measures have been taken for the immediate relief of the sufferers; the town council have voted £1000 for the purpose; a public meeting of the inhabitants had been held, a relief committee appointed, subscriptions commenced, and temporary places of shelter provided in the Roman Catholic Convents, the emigrant sheds at Point St. Charles, Mr. Furness's premises in Amherst-street, and in tents supplied by the military authorities; and it is hoped that in a short time the disaster will be in a great measure repaired.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN WENTWORTH LORING, K.C.B., K.C.H., ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

THIS gallant officer, died on the 29th ult., at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. He was son of the late Joshua Loring, Esq., High Sheriff of Massachusetts, grandson of Commodore Loring, who commanded on the Lakes of Canada, previously to the Independence of America, and brother of the late Venerable Henry Loring, Archbishop of Calcutta, and of Captain William Loring, of the Horse Artillery, who took part in Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, and died from the consequent fatigue.

Admiral Loring was born 13th October, 1775, and entered the navy at an early age. While midshipman, he served under Lord Hood, at Toulon, was severely wounded at the capture of Fort Mulgrave, and distinguished himself at the reduction of Bastia. On the surrender of that place he received promotion, and soon afterwards had an opportunity, as Lieutenant, of sharing in Hotham's action. For the next ten years he was actively engaged in the command of the *Rattler* of 16 guns, and of the *Lark*, of 18, and was very successful in the capture of privateers and merchant vessels. In 1806, being then in the *Niobe*, off Lorient, Captain Loring took *Le Nearque*, which formed part of a large French force; and in 1810 received the appointment of the Admiralty for his gallantry and zeal in an attack on two French 40-gun frigates. From 21st March, 1816, to the 14th Oct. following Capt. Loring was Superintendent of the Ordinary at Sheerness; and, in November, 1819, became Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Naval College, the important duties of which office he continued to perform until his attainment of Flag rank, in 1837, in which year he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Guelphic order. The insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath he received in 1820. Sir John married, in 1804, Anne, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Patton, then one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and leaves several children. His second son is the present Commander William Loring, R.N.

DEATH OF COUNT D'ORSAY.—We regret to state that Count D'Orsay died at his residence in Paris, on Wednesday morning between three and four o'clock. We shall next week give a Portrait and Memoir of this accomplished nobleman.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday, 5th inst., Mr. Peregrine, a French advocate, residing in Torrington-square, whilst searching the calendars in the Prerogative Will Office, it is supposed feeling unwell, was retiring to the outer door, but before he had reached it dropped down and expired. The medical gentleman who attended, considered it to be an affection of the heart, but not apoplexy; he was about forty-five. Mr. Peregrine was, at the time of his death, engaged in a very important pedigree case, being by profession in Paris styled a successionalist and pedigree investigator.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The late Sir James Nicoll M'Adam, Knt., who died on the 30th of June, has bequeathed to his son his freehold estates, subject to a charge of £400 per annum to his relict, Lady M'Adam, to whom he has left his house and furniture at Fitchley-road; and to his son he has left his residence at Tuden End, Essex, and appointed him residuary legatee. The bequests under the will are trifling. His daughter, Mrs. Penny, was well provided for under marriage settlement. The personal estate was charged with duty on £5000.—Miss Maria Mocatta, lately deceased, has bequeathed to each of the six following institutions a legacy of nineteen guineas:—The Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, in Bevis Marks; Spanish and Portuguese Orphan Society; Beth Holim Hospital, Mile-end-road; Charity for the Relief of the Indigent Blind of the Jewish persuasion; West London Synagogue of British Jews; and the University College Hospital, Upper Gower-street.

On Saturday last the *Lizzie Webber* left the Sunderland docks for Australia. She is the first emigrant vessel from that port to the opposite side of the globe. She takes out 60 passengers, and is destined for Port Philip. Considerable interest to witness her departure was manifested.

It has at length been decided that the whole of the Admiralty departments shall be located at one establishment, and that all the branches at Somerset House shall be removed to Whitehall, thus dissolving that *imperium in imperio* which has existed for so many years.

The *Ipswich Express* says, that at a dinner given at Colchester in the week of the borough election, the health of her Majesty was proposed as usual, when a farmer, residing at Semer, near Hadleigh, inverted his glass, refusing the customary honour to royalty, on the ground that the Queen was a Free-trader!

The *Edinburgh Courier* states that Mrs. John Wilson, the widow of the eminent Scotch vocalist, met with her death very suddenly while bathing at Portobello on last Saturday evening. It is supposed that she was attacked with apoplexy immediately on going into the water.

Upwards of a hundred of the members of the Metropolitan Church of England Scripture Readers' Association were entertained on Wednesday, at Moor Park, the delightful seat of Lord R. Grosvenor. They dined in the Cypress-hall (which derives its name from the original decorator of the chamber). Lord R. Grosvenor presided, supported by Lady R. Grosvenor and other members of the family.

The *Toulonnais* states that a hurricane, attended by a waterspout, burst a few days ago over that place, and did considerable damage. The waterspout formed over the roads at a time when a number of small boats were moving about, as is usual on a Sunday. Several of them were sunk, and men, women, and children thrown into the sea, and only saved from a watery grave by the courageous conduct of others who came to their assistance.

Mrs. Watson, of Filey, has just made the following donations:—£500 to the Church Missionary Society, £300 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £250 to the general fund for the diocese of the Cape of Good Hope.

On Sunday morning an appalling accident occurred between the Poole station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway and Ilkley, in consequence of two of the railway company's omnibuses, conveying between 70 and 80 passengers, racing on the road. One of the wheels of the first vehicle having come off, the coach behind passed over the passengers of its broken-down competitor, breaking the legs and arms of several persons. The sufferers are, however, doing as well as can be expected.

A few nights ago seven of the prisoners located in Ennis gaol, county Clare, succeeded in making their escape, and none of them have yet been retaken. They were all in hospital, which appears to be the only portion of the building from which escape is at all practicable. Amongst those who have succeeded in the desperate attempt are the two men charged with the attempt to assassinate Mr. Pierce O'Leary, of Kesh, and two more of the party were under sentence of transportation.

A very chaste and perfectly simple monument has been executed in Rome by John Gibson, the sculptor, to the memory of his brother, Benjamin Gibson, the well-known and much-esteemed sculptor and antiquary, who died last year at the baths of Lucca. It consists of a plain tablet of white marble, with an inscription, surmounted by a Greek scroll, and is erected in the burial ground at the Lucca baths. A duplicate monument will be placed next winter in the English burial ground at Rome.

The *Newcastle Journal* records the fact of a beautiful white swallow having been lately hatched at Ormsby, near Middlesborough.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Some further modifications of the Ministry have taken place, M. de Casabianca having retired from the office of Minister of State (the Premier of the Government), and been replaced by the eminent Jew banker, M. Achille Fould. M. Casabianca and M. Turgot, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, have been nominated members of the Senate.

The following appointments have also taken place in the Council of State and other constituted governing bodies, viz.:—M. Allard, Councillor of State, is nominated President of the section of War and Marine, in place of Admiral Leblanc, who resumes the active duties of his profession; M. Boudet, Councillor of State, is named President of the section of disputed matters in the Council, in place of M. Maillard, whose resignation is accepted; and M. Villefroy, Councillor of State, is appointed President of Public Works, in place of M. Magne, the newly-named Minister of the same department. MM. Persil, de Cormenin, Cochelet, Magne (Edmund), Arrighi, Marquis de Padua, are named Councillors of State; and MM. Pages, de Miosiere, Count Napoleon Camerata, Leon, and de Chamblin are named Masters of Requests of the first and second class; and M. Charles Giraud is appointed Inspector-General at the University, in place of M. Eugene Burnouf, deceased. Rumour attributes the resignation of the retired members of the Council of State mentioned above, to the compulsion arising out of the dissatisfaction of Louis Napoleon with these gentlemen for having given a vote at the late trial in favour of the claims of the Orleansist Princes to be reinstated in their property confiscated by the organic decrees of the Prince President last winter.

In the nominations to the Council of State, there are two which have attracted much notice, and excited comments not of a favourable character to the gentlemen referred to, viz., the Viscount Cormenin and M. Persil. The latter was at one time Minister of Justice under Louis Philippe, and was hitherto believed to be a decided Orleansist; M. de Cormenin has passed for a Republican, but is believed to be at heart a Legitimist. He is well known at the author (under the name of "Timon") of the *Orateurs*, and of various political pamphlets, particularly one on the dotation of the Duke de Nemours, which created a great sensation at the time of its publication.

It is said that General d'Ornano is to be Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, in the place of the late Marshal Exelmans.

M. Pelletier has been appointed Chef de Cabinet of the Minister of State.

Petitions in favour of the re-establishment of the Empire are so frequent of late, that it is inferred (seeing the movement is not checked by the Government) that in a very short time a change in the existing form of the Government will be proposed in the Senate.

The elections for the Provincial Councils are going on throughout the departments, and in almost every instance the Ministerial candidate is successful, owing in a great measure to the unscrupulous interference of the Prefects of the Department. The public, however, regard the proceedings altogether with the greatest apathy, in many cases there not being a sufficient number of votes recorded to make the election legal.

It is understood that the grand review of the National Guards, which was to have taken place on the 15th instant in the Champ de Mars, and to be accompanied with a presentation of Eagles to each corps of the civic force, as was done in the case of the regiments of the regular army on the 10th of May last, has been abandoned. Various reasons are assigned in the rumours of the day for this sudden change, the most prevalent being, that the cries of the civic troops—the index of popular feeling—on the occasion might be such as to create embarrassment to the head of the State.

The death of Count d'Orsay, so well known in England for his accomplishments as an amateur artist, is announced. It took place at Paris, on Tuesday, after a long illness, the fatal termination of which was hastened by a cold caught while out boating at Havre.

The law on pensions is about to undergo modification, with a view to reductions and reforms in this particular branch of expenditure.

Two men were executed on Saturday last, at Clamecy, for taking a prominent part in the frightful scenes which occurred in that town in December last.

Some doubts are entertained as to the quality of the harvest, it being asserted that the wheat in many places is thin in the ear, owing to the excessive heat having come prematurely.

We learn from Algiers that pardons and commutations have been granted to several of the political prisoners transported there.

Some disturbances have broken out at Guadaloupe, on account of M. Charles Dain having been appointed Councillor at the Court of Appeal.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 24th ult.

A very important document from Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, had been published in the New York papers, relative to the infraction of the treaty or convention with Great Britain by American citizens, in reference to the cod fishery off Newfoundland. The point at issue is that the Americans claim to fish in the interior of the bays and estuaries of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Labrador, &c., provided they do not trespass within three miles of the shore of the sides of the bays or inlets, while the British authorities deny the right of the Americans to enter the bays, or cross a line drawn from headland to headland abreast of the entrance of the bays, inlets, or estuaries; and as these inlets are generally very deep, the loss to the American fishermen and the gain to the British colonial fishermen will be proportionately great. It is feared that much ill-feeling between the two nations, and probably bloodshed between the fishermen, will spring out of the determination of the British Government to uphold the rights of the colonists in this matter. The Convention of 1818 between the two nations is the basis on which the British Government rests its present proceeding.

From Congress we learn that the Senate, appreciating the full importance of the matter, had, by an unanimous resolution, called for copies of all the correspondence which had taken place between the Governments of England and the United States on the question. The Senate had also adopted a resolution calling upon the President to communicate the correspondence between the United States Government and that of Mexico relative to the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Senator Mason, in introducing the resolution, said he understood the grant was now in the hands of the British Government, and contended that the American people would never permit that right to be held exclusively by any foreign power. A bill to allow the introduction of railroad iron into the United States free of duty had been negatived in the House of Representatives by 88 to 69. A bill had been introduced for the amendment of the tariff laws: its principal feature is the appraisement of goods under the *ad valorem* duty, according to the wholesale value thereof in the principal markets of the United States: it was referred to the finance committee. A memorial from the merchants of Boston had been presented to Congress, praying for the recognition of Hayti as an independent State. A proposal, which had been made in the House of Representatives to give 50,000 dollars for the relief of the Indian tribes in the West, who were dying by hundreds of sheer starvation, had been rejected.

Renewed and positive assertions are made as to the resignation of Mr. Abbot Laurence, the United States Minister in this country, being in the hands of Mr. Webster.

The 20th of July was kept in New York as a solemn commemoration of the death of Henry Clay, and business in the various markets was wholly suspended.

Severe gales had been experienced in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The barque *Trusty*, from Scarborough, England, went ashore, off Gaspee, and 18 lives were lost. Fifteen schooners were lost near Magdalen Islands, and 22 pilots were drowned.

The manufactory of the Union Company of Maryland, near Baltimore, was consumed by fire on the 23d ult. The loss was estimated at 100,000 dollars.

The advices from the isthmus of Panama are very gloomy. The cholera was raging violently, and most of the labourers on the railroad had left for New York in the *Illinois*: the line, however, had been completed to the crossing of the river near Gorgona, and was in good order for traffic.

The band of robbers who had for some time past been committing depredations on the Rio Grande had been captured by a party of Mexican citizens, belonging to Reynosa. It appeared that the Mexican military authorities were the instigators of all the acts of violence and robbery perpetrated by the band.

Accounts from Acapulco (Mexico) state that Mr. Rives, the United

States Consul, was still imprisoned in his own house, notwithstanding the receipt of an order from the Mexican Minister of Justice for his liberation.

Later accounts from Texas state that considerable alarm was manifested on the Guadalupe in consequence of the breaking out of the cholera. Carvajal, it was said, had determined to again attack the city of Mat moras; but preparations were in progress in that city to repel him.

The latest intelligence from California comes down to June 28; and from it we learn that murder and Lynch law (the victims being Indians) were still prevalent. The mining intelligence was very favourable, and the number of Chinese immigrants continued to be considerable, the number that had arrived between Feb. 19 and June 6 being 6770. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the Celestial empire, an emigration of Chinese women had been permitted. The 18 members of "the sex" who had arrived were reported to be looked on quite as curiosities at the diggings, even among their countrymen. The prejudice against the Chinese was still active.

The town of Sonora had been laid in ruins by a conflagration.

The number of passengers landed at San Francisco during the month of May was 10,641; the departures for the same period did not exceed 1000.

An Indian war appeared to be anticipated, as many of the Indians had fled to join the wild tribes in the mountains. Upwards of 3000 Indians attended a feast at the rancho of Major Savage, at which two head chiefs were elected. During the night of the feast some wild Indians crept into the camp and stole most of the horses.

The export of gold from California is thus given by the *San Francisco Herald*:—"The total shipment of gold dust appearing upon the Custom-house books, from this port, during the first quarter of 1852, was 7,710,932 dols., of which 7,277,500 dols. was taken by steamers to Panama, and 332,703 dols. to San Juan del Sud. The remainder, 100,729 dols., was carried by sailing vessels to Hong-Kong, Valparaiso, and other ports upon the Pacific.

In the month of June the export of gold from San Francisco amounted to 5,000,000 dollars.

The last arrival at New York from San Francisco had been effected in twenty-four days, the shortest passage yet achieved.

WEST INDIES.

There are accounts from Jamaica this week to July 12. The ravages of the small-pox still continue, and seem to be increasing.

A severe shock of earthquake of longer duration than any since 1812 occurred on the morning of the 7th July, but happily had occasioned no serious damage. It took place at half past seven o'clock in the morning, and was preceded by a loud rumbling noise, similar to the distant rolling of carriages. Every house shook to its foundations, and in Spanish Town several old buildings were thrown down. All the clocks stopped immediately, and the shock of the convulsion was felt very sensibly by the crews of the ships in the harbour. The weather since the earthquake had been excessively hot.

The Legislature was not in session, but it was thought that the Governor would call a special meeting, with the object of providing for the return passage to India of some of the Coolies, whose contracts had expired, and who demanded to be sent back.

Universal complaints of the want of labour prevailed, and on a great many estates no preparations whatever were being made for the coming crop. All classes were anxiously looking for a helping hand from the parent Government, without which it was much feared the impending ruin to all interests could not be averted. Emigration to Australia on an extended scale among the youth and enlightened of the community was taking place, and shipping for this purpose was in much demand.

From Barbadoes the dates are also to the 12th July. The Legislature was in session, and the new Tariff Bill, abolishing the Imperial Customs, and assimilating the Imperial and colonial duties on imports, had passed the second reading, an amendment vesting the appointment of the new staff of officers in the Local Government, instead of in the Board of Customs, as at first intended, having been carried and embodied in the Bill.

From Martinique we are informed that the yellow fever was unabated, and had committed severe ravages. A special commission of the faculty, appointed by the Governor, had presented a report upon the subject. From the other islands there is nothing of interest.

REVOLUTION IN TAHITI.—QUEEN POMARE.—We have news from the Society Isles (Pacific) via New York, of great interest. Early in May a revolution occurred, resulting in the flight of Queen Pomare. Ritea had been the scene of a conflict between the Republicans and Royalists. The half-breed native who was elected by the former as President *pro tem*, was overpowered and forced to fly with his troops before the sudden assaults of the Royalists. The Republicans, however, rallied, received strong reinforcements, and marched against Queen Pomare's troops, repulsing them with considerable loss on both sides, and reinstating their President. Queen Pomare, hearing of the defeat of her troops, hastened in person to Ritea to turn the tide of war. She was assailed with great fury, and barely escaped with her life, by taking refuge on board a French frigate which arrived at Mani, one of the Sandwich Islands group, on the 15th of May. Ultimately, however, the Queen was restored to her throne, under the protection of French vessels of war.

FRENCH RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH.—The Minister of the Interior has received further accounts of the explorations which are being carried on by M. Place, Consul of France at Mossul, in the ruins of Nineveh. In addition to large statues, bas-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jewellery, which throw light on the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the ancient city, he has been able to examine the whole of the Palace of Khorsabad and its dependencies, and in so doing has elucidated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not ignorant of any of the resources of architecture. He has also discovered a gate twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city, several constructions in marble, two rows of columns apparently extending a considerable distance, the cellar of the palace still containing regular rows of jars, which had evidently been filled with wine—and at the bottom of which jars there is still a sort of deposit of a violet colour. M. Place has, moreover, discovered the storehouse of pottery, containing various articles. In addition to all this, he has caused excavations to be made in the hills of Bachecha, Karamless, Ten Leuben, Mattal, Karakock, Digan, &c., on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsabad. In them he has found monuments, tombs, jewellery, and some articles in gold and other metal and stone. At Dighiran there is a monument, which, it is supposed, may turn out to be as large as that of Khorsabad. At Mattal, and at a place called Barrian, M. Place has found bas-reliefs cut in solid rock, they consist of a number of colossal figures and of a series of full-length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Place has taken copies of his discoveries by means of the photographic process; and he announces that Colonel Rawlinson has authorised him to make diggings near the places which the English are engaged in examining.

THE VALUE OF "ORDERS OF MERIT."—The *Droit* (Paris paper) contains the following curious statement:—"Our readers may remember the history of the famous impostor who represented himself to be Count Porthos de Ste. Hélene, and who played his part with such perfection that Louis XVIII., keen as he was, was deceived by him. The police have just laid hands on an adventurer, who promised, if allowed to go on, to equal the high deeds of Cagliostro. This individual pretended to be the last scion of the illustrious family of Gonzague. He called himself Duke of Mantua, Prince of the Roman Empire, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Grand Officer of the Order of Stanislaus, Knight of the Order of Military Valour of Poland, Grand Master of the Order of the Redemption, Lieutenant of the Grand Master of the Supreme Order of the Four Emperors of Germany, Protector of the Orders of Merit of Prussia and of the Lion of Holstein, &c. In 1845 the pretended Prince de Gonzague lived in Paris in great style, and was received by high personages, to whom he had exhibited papers which left them no doubt of the quality which he assumed. Under the last reign he solicited the title of general in the service of France, and for some time it was in contemplation to appoint him Colonel of the Foreign Legion. Meanwhile he obtained his entries at Court. However, it was discovered that under the name of Count Manizowski, a Polish refugee, the said Duke of Mantua received an allowance from the French Government. That discovery brought disgrace on him, and he thought it prudent to remain in the shade. A few days back a brilliant equipage drew up before the grand entrance of the Elysee. From it alighted a gentleman covered with orders, who declared his name to be the Prince de Gonzague, and asked to see the Prince President on the instant. General Roguet, feeling some suspicions from the tone and manner of the stranger, replied that the Chief of the State could not at that moment receive any one; he would, however, take care to mention to him the visit thus made. As soon as the visitor had withdrawn the General sent to the Prefecture of Police to ask for information concerning him. An inquiry was at once instituted, and the result was that a warrant was issued against him. A perquisition having been made on Wednesday at his apartment, in the rue Montabor, a discovery was made of the means by which the sham Prince de Gonzague supplied the expense of his luxurious existence. He had taken on himself the right to confer all the orders mentioned above, for which he caused large sums to be paid. It was thus that he decorated with three crosses, for a considerable sum, an engineer of the Place de la Bastille, who had acquired a large fortune in manufacturing machinery. The illustrious dignity did not confine himself to selling titles and crosses to honourable persons; he gave them also to individuals who had been disgraced by judicial condemnations. He had metamorphosed into a baron another adventurer who had been liberated from the prison Mazas, and who, by his assurance, succeeded in making a number of dupes. It is supposed that it is the sad fate of papers purloined from the succession of the Comte de family, of which no member now exists, that the adventurer who has just been arrested was able for 15 years to abuse the public credulity. His trial will, without doubt, bring to light many curious facts."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—THE MANAGEMENT CLAUSES.

A petition to both houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury on this important subject has been prepared, and has received the signatures of a large number of eminent clergymen.

The petition enters at considerable length into the well-known causes of disagreement between the National Society and the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and declares that notwithstanding her Majesty's Government have in the present year allowed to founders and promoters of schools the option of certain modifications of the management clauses A, B, C, D; which modifications are, in the judgment of the petitioners, very salutary—and for which they express themselves thankful; nevertheless, there still remains unredressed the primary grievance of an undue interference with that liberty of Churchmen which is sanctioned and commended by the order and practice of the Church—that the Church of England is the only religious body, with the constitution and form of management of whose schools the Committee of Council on Education has exercised a substantial power of interference; and they therefore represent that it would only be simple equity to allow that any constitution and form of school management to which the Committee of the National Society gives its building grants freely and unreservedly, be entitled, as freely and unreservedly, to a building grant out of the money voted by Parliament, subject only to the two conditions agreed upon in 1840; viz., the necessary inspection at all reasonable times, and the legal tenure of the site; and to any other condition—if any such should hereafter appear to be required—of a like purely civil and secular character.

However, they add that they do not press for those concessions to the full extent mentioned, but that they would consider sufficient provision had been made for the liberty of Churchmen in this particular if a free and unrestricted choice among all the clauses A, B, C, D, together with a like free and unrestricted choice of any modifications which have been, or may hereafter be, admitted into the said clauses, were permitted to all founders and promoters of Church schools.

The petition concludes by praying the Convocation to make a representation of the matter to her most gracious Majesty. Amongst the signatures appended to the petition are the following:—G. A. Denison, J. Keble, M. W. Mayow, E. B. Pusey, W. H. Mill, R. H. Froude, Nelson, W. Heathcote, J. W. Awdrey, R. Cavendish, F. H. Dickinson, A. J. B. Hope, F. B. Portman, W. B. Allen, E. J. Carter, J. Carter, J. Thynne, W. Gressley, R. Harrington, W. J. Irons, W. H. Lamphier, J. M. Neale, J. B. B. Clarke, J. Linsell, N. Oxenham, H. Newland, W. U. Richards, Thos. Keble, F. E. Pater, G. H. Fagan, C. S. Grueber, R. Seymour, J. H. Spry, W. Scott, R. Liddell, A. Watson, J. H. Markland, W. J. E. Bennett, C. Page, J. J. Coles, W. Short, W. D. Willis, R. W. Huntley, A. Fane, J. S. H. Horner, J. J. Barlow, P. M. Smythe, J. E. N. Molesworth. Signatures will be received by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Taunton, East Brent, Weston-super-Mare; the Rev. John Keble, Hursley, Winchester; the Rev. M. W. Mayow, Market Lavington, Devizes.

ELECTION OF PROCTORS TO CONVOCATION.

During the past eight or ten days the election of proctors to serve in Convocation has taken place in several dioceses throughout the kingdom, and as there seems to be a sort of indefinite expectation entertained that the strenuous efforts now being made to make Convocation a reality in practice, instead of being a mere shadow and a name, may be crowned with success, great interest attaches to the elections on the present occasion.

DERBY.—The election of two proctors to represent the clergy of the archdeaconry of Derby, in the election to be held at Lichfield, of two members of Convocation for the province of Canterbury, took place in All Saints Church on Monday. The Venerable Archdeacon Hill presided; and, after stating the object of the meeting, read the mandate ordering the election. The Rev. Edmund Bucknall Estcourt, vicar of Eckington, proposed the Rev. Reginald Chandos-Pole, rector of Radbourne and rural dean, as one of the proctors of the archdeaconry. The Rev. E. H. Smith, vicar of Killamarsh, seconded the nomination. The Rev. W. Leake, vicar of Holbrook, proposed the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, vicar of Doveridge, one of the old proctors, for reelection, which was seconded by the Rev. E. M. Wace, perpetual curate of Trinity Church, Derby. The Rev. J. Hamilton Gray, vicar of Bolsover, then proposed the Rev. Frederick Anson, vicar of Sudbury, who was seconded by the Rev. J. R. Errington, vicar of Ashburne. The Rev. R. Macklin, perpetual curate of Christ Church, Derby, proposed, and the Rev. J. Weekes, rector of Aston-on-Trent, seconded, the Rev. E. H. Abney, vicar of St. Alkmund's and rural dean of Derby. A poll then took place, when the numbers proved to be—Rev. H. R. Chandos-Pole, 17; Rev. F. Anson, 16; Hon. and Rev. T. Cavendish, 14; Rev. E. H. Abney, 12. The Archdeacon then declared the Rev. H. Reginald Chandos-Pole, and the Rev. Frederick Anson, duly elected. Both proctors are favourable to the revival of Convocation. None of the candidates addressed the meeting, nor were any questions asked of them.

DURHAM.—At a meeting of the archdeaconry of Durham, held in the parish church of St. Mary-le-bow, in the city of Durham, in accordance with letter mandatory by the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. T. L. Strong, rector of Ledgerfield, and the Rev. J. D. Eade, vicar of Aycliffe, were elected proctors to attend the forthcoming Convocation of the province of York.

EXETER.—On Friday week the rectors, vicars, incumbents, and licensed curates of livings within the diocese of Exeter were cited to attend in the Consistorial Court to elect two proctors to appear for the clergy of the diocese, in the lower house of Convocation, to meet in St. Paul's Cathedral, the day after the assembling of Parliament for the dispatch of business. The Worshipful and Rev. Chancellor Martin, chancellor of the diocese, took the chair, and Mr. R. Barnes, the deputy register of the Court read the formal documents on which the proceedings were grounded. These documents consisted of the Bishop of London's mandate to the Bishop of Exeter, reciting the Queen's writ to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the convening of the two houses of Convocation; the Bishop of Exeter's mandate to the several Archdeacons of the archdeaconries, and the returns made by the Archdeacons to those mandates. The two gentlemen elected as proctors were the Rev. James Duke Coleridge, D.C.L., vicar of Thorverton, and the Rev. Edward H. Browne, vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and prebendary of the Cathedral. Dr. Coleridge, who was the only proctor present, pledged himself to use his best endeavours to restore synodical action to the Church.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday the election of proctor for the archdeaconry of Lewes took place in the church of St. Michael. Between 80 and 90 of the clergy were present. The Chancellor of the diocese, Dr. Phillimore, took his seat at about twelve o'clock. The Rev. H. Grace, vicar of West Ham, having been proposed by the Rev. H. V. Elliott, perpetual curate of St. Mary's, Brighton, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, rector of Wordham, the Rev. J. Carnegie, vicar of Seaford, proposed the Rev. R. Gream, rector of Rotherfield, and in doing so disclaimed in the strongest manner all party spirit. The Rev. W. de St. Croix, vicar of Glynde, having seconded the nomination, a poll was taken, the result of which was—For the Rev. H. T. Grace, 45; Rev. R. Gream, 26. The former gentleman was therefore pronounced to be duly and legally elected proctor for the archdeaconry of Lewes.

LONDON.—A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of London was held on Wednesday in the vestry-room of St. Sepulchre's Church, to elect two proctors to Convocation. The chair was taken by the Venerable Archdeacon Hale. Forty-five clergymen were present, the entire number in the archdeaconry being 168. The Rev. Mr. B. B. rector of Poplar, was proposed by the Rev. William Hinson, incumbent of St. Mark, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Howard. The Rev. Mr. Toogood, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Dalston, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Pender. The Rev. J. E. Cox, vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, said he had a decided objection to the two gentlemen nominated, one of whom it was well known, was a party man. He, therefore, proposed the Rev. Mr. McCaul, the rector of St. Magnus. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood seconded the proposition. The Rev. Dr. Russell and the Rev. Mr. W. Champneys, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, were afterwards severally put in nomination. The result of the poll, which was taken, was as follows:—Rev. Mr. Bazeley, 21; Rev. Mr. Toogood, 31; Rev. Mr. McCaul, 25; Rev. Mr. Russell, 4; Rev. Mr. Champneys, 9. The Archdeacon declared that the Rev. Mr. Toogood and the Rev. Mr. McCaul were elected. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Archdeacon, and the meeting separated.

MIDDLESEX.—In this archdeaconry, the election of one of the candidates was opposed. Dr. Spry was returned unanimously; but Mr. Baker, the other candidate, not having satisfied the clergy present as to his readiness to promote the revival of the powers of Convocation, the Rev. Cyril W. Page was nominated by Mr. Liddell, and seconded by Mr. Buckley. With the Archdeacon's permission, Mr. Baker then answered a question which had been put to him by saying, that he would exert himself by all "constitutional" means to obtain as soon as possible the revival of the active functions of Convocation. The nomination of Mr. Page not being withdrawn, a show of hands was taken, when 32 hands were held up for Mr. Baker, and 14 for Mr. Page, giving Mr. Baker a majority of 18.

SALISBURY.—On Thursday week the Revs. Richard Crawley and W. T. Wyld were elected as proctors for the diocese of Salisbury.

SHROPSHIRE.—On Tuesday the Rev. John Yardley, M.A., vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and the Rev. George Lavington Yale, M.A., vicar of Wrockwardine, were chosen proctors for this archdeaconry.

SARUM.—On Thursday week the Rev. G. P. Leithner, M.A., rector of Orcheston St. George, and the Rev. Henry Caswell, M.A., vicar of Figheldean, were elected proctors for the archdeaconry of Sarum.

DEATH OF TWO AMERICAN BISHOPS.—The American papers announce the death of two prelates connected with the Episcopal Church of that country, viz. Dr. Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island, and Dr. Gadsden, Bishop of South Carolina.

The Bailey memorial, viz. the altar-screen for Hereford Cathedral, is finished. It is at present in the studio of Mr. Cottingham, architect, London. It is expected that by the middle of August it will be fixed in the cathedral.

THE SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The following petition to the two houses of convocation has been left for signature at the offices of the "London Union on Church Matters," Lancaster-place, Strand:—

TO THE MOST REVEREND THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOPS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY, IN SYNOD ASSEMBLED.

The humble petition of the undersigned,

Showeth—That your petitioners view with increasing anxiety the abeyance of synodical action in the Church of England.

That, in accordance with the teaching of Holy Scripture—the witness of the undivided Church—the testimony of history, and the consent of all Churches, and even of religious bodies separated from the Church—the only appointed and natural remedy for disputes, divisions, and misunderstandings, which may become as fatal as actual separation, is for the Church to meet in representative synod as often as matters concerning the common salvation require ecclesiastical deliberation.

That, in the judgment of your petitioners, there are at present grave matters of doctrine and discipline affecting not only the well-being of the Church of England, but, under God, its very existence, which require the most serious attention of those to whom is entrusted the weighty and responsible care of all the Churches.

That, since, in the existing convocation of this province is vetoed an immediate and direct authority to consult on all matters pertaining to the good of the Church, your petitioners feel that, without your concurrence, or rather, unless the first step is taken by convocation, the revival of free synodical action is not, in the present constitution of the Church, to be expected without a serious disturbance of its peace.

Bearing in mind, therefore, the solemn and awful prayers in which your honourable house has so lately joined; how you have begged the presence of the Holy Ghost in your deliberations; and how you have been cited to this present Convocation "to treat, confer, and conclude of and upon those things which shall," in your session, "by mature deliberation, be agreed upon for the honour of God and the good of the Church; your petitioners earnestly entreat that you will, by all lawful means, endeavour to wipe away the disgrace inflicted upon our Church by the formal meetings and formal prerogations of Convocation—a course of proceeding calculated to bring the very name of religion itself into contempt.

Your petitioners do, therefore, with all importunity, entreat your venerable house, not only to withstand any undue attempts to silence your deliberations, but to present an address to her Majesty, praying the Royal license for this present Convocation to consult together on certain grave matters deeply affecting the spiritual interests of the Church, but especially, or perhaps exclusively, to deliberate upon some scheme either for the reform of Convocation as at present constituted, or for making that institution a fairer and fuller representative council of the English and colonial Churches.

And your petitioners, &c.

FORM OF ADDRESS TO THE LOWER HOUSE.

To the Very Rev. the Deans, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and to the Rev. the Proctors for the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Synod assembled.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Arrangements have been made, and have received the sanction of her Majesty's Government, for the erection of two new bishoprics in Southern Africa—one for Natal, and another for the eastern division of the present diocese of Cape Town. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has subscribed £2000 towards the endowment of each of these new dioceses, and other Church societies have subscribed liberal sums towards the same object. Several churches have been erected in the Natal district since Bishop Gray went out in 1847, and clergymen have been sent out by his Lordship to serve them. The eastern districts of the diocese of Cape Town contains a perfect ecclesiastical organisation under Archdeacon Merriman, and the seat of the new bishopric will in all probability be at Graham's Town.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Prebend*: The Rev. W. G. Humphrey to the prebendal stall of Twyford, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's. *Rectories*: The Rev. E. Bassett to North Thoresby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. D. D. Dewar to Edgemoor, Bucks; the Rev. J. M. Dixon to Trinity, Bath; the Rev. J. Saunders to Week St. Mary, near Stratton, Cornwall. *Vicarages*: The Rev. H. Jones to Osmotherley, Yorkshire; the Rev. D. Evans to Llangraig, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. J. Nelson to Halling, Kent.

The Rev. E. Bates, M.A., senior curate of St. Luke's district, parish of St. James, Westminster, and late second master of the stepney Grammar School, in union with King's College, London, has been appointed Principal of the West Riding Proprietary school, Wakefield.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. B. Maturin, a very handsome silver inkstand, by the inhabitants of Ringwood, on his leaving that curacy for the living of Lymington; the Rev. William Whitworth, by the teachers of St. James's Church Sunday-school, Clitheroe, on his promotion to St. Jude's, Manchester.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD."—The *Birkenhead* Committee met on Saturday last, at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, when relief was afforded to about 100 widows, orphans, and relatives of persons, military and naval, that perished in the *Birkenhead*; to the widows and relatives of officers there were sums of money awarded in proportion to their necessities.

THE PORT OF PLYMOUTH.—The contractors for the formation of the Great Western Docks are rapidly pushing forward the works. The cofferdam across the mouth of the bay is nearly complete, and it may safely be anticipated that in the course of twelve months the accommodation on will be equal to the wants of the large mail steamers now resorting to that port, and so will no longer render it necessary that they should go to the Channel for examination and repair.

SAILORS' HOMES.—It has been determined, after much thought and considerable discussion, to form independent sailors' homes at Plymouth and Devonport.

THE MILITIA.—The uniform for the militia is in a forward state, Government having contracted for several thousand sets, of which the greater part are already perfected. The coat is scarlet, light yellow collar, cuffs, and facings, with the narrow peak, or "bob" tail; one row of firm's buttons, of a dark leaden colour, surmounted by a crown, fastens the coat close up to the neck.

COURT-MARTIAL.—On Tuesday, the court-martial that had tried First Lieutenant Henry Watson Hall, of the Royal Marine Artillery, on a charge of being drunk and improperly dressed whilst on duty, on the 1st of July last, at Fort Cumbes, and, as officer of the day, re-assembled at the Royal Marine Artillery barracks, Forton, for the purpose of reading their sentence, it having been commanded by the Horse Guards and the Admiralty, when they pronounced the said Lieutenant Henry Watson Hall to be cashiered.

FIELD MORTAR.—A large piece of ordnance, of an entirely new construction, has just been finished at the Royal Arsenal, and will shortly be conveyed to Shoeburness, to try experiments with it at that long range. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the mortar when it is stated that it is 32 inches in diameter, and has 13 inches of solid metal round the bore, which is only 8 inches in diameter; and from its great depth, compared with other mortars, it is probably intended for firing solid shot or shells of the elongated or spherical shape, or similar to the Minie balls. The grooves in the mortar are only two, placed horizontally opposite each other, and of an oval shape, without any flat part, as in small rifled arms. The rifled mortar weighs upwards of 114 cwt.

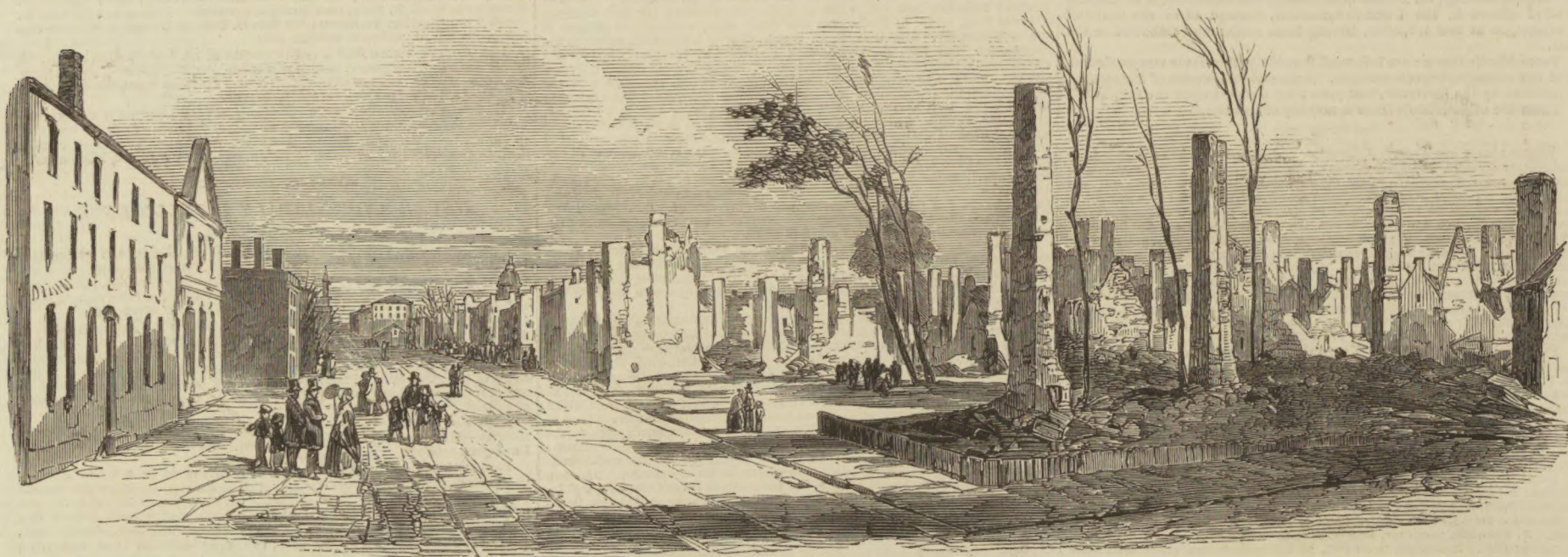
SAILORS' HOME.—The annual meeting of the Portsmouth Sailors' Home was held on Wednesday in the hall of the institution, Portsea. Lord Lennox presided. The report of the committee of management was highly satisfactory, showing very numerous benefits and good results from the establishment of the Home. The heads of the Government establishments at this station were appointed *ex-officio* officers of the institution for the year ensuing, and some admirable addresses were delivered by the supporters of the establishment, which needs extension a ready, in order to provide for the accommodation daily and nightly demanded, but which the present limited premises do not enable the committee to grant.

THE CHAMBERED MOUND OF NEWGRANGE, MEATH (IRELAND).—About five miles from Drogheda is one of the most extraordinary relics of the past, often quoted because of its resemblance to the treasures of ancient Greece, and other structures of the Pseasle period. The mound in which the apartment is formed is of large size, is covered with grass and trees, and has around the base of it a circle of upright stones, some of which, seven or eight feet high, and four or five feet square, still remain. The chamber is approached by a gallery about 50 feet long, the outer half of which is about four feet high, by a sloping sides of upright stones, three feet two inches apart at the top, and three feet six inches at the bottom, covered with flat stones. In one part of the gallery the stones have been squeezed together at the top, so that it is necessary to move upon the hands and knees to obtain access. The plan of the chamber is made cruciform by three recesses, one in front of the entrance gallery, and the others east and west. The chamber is domed over by large stones placed flat one upon the other, each slightly overhanging, and gradually approaching the centre, where a single flat stone covers in and completes the whole, at the height of about 20 feet from the floor. The width of the chamber, from east to west, may be 20 feet. In each of the three recesses is a large flat stone, slightly hollowed on the upper surface, so as to form a sort of basin. This singular construction is made further extraordinary by the circumstance that on the face of many of the stones are carved, or rather engraved, volutes, circles, and zig-zags. The flat stones over the gallery at the entrance are of considerable size, 12 or 14 feet long.

The Minister of Public Instruction in France announces that M. E. Deville is to undertake a scientific mission, having for its object the exploration of Brazil, Paraguay, and the provinces of Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia.



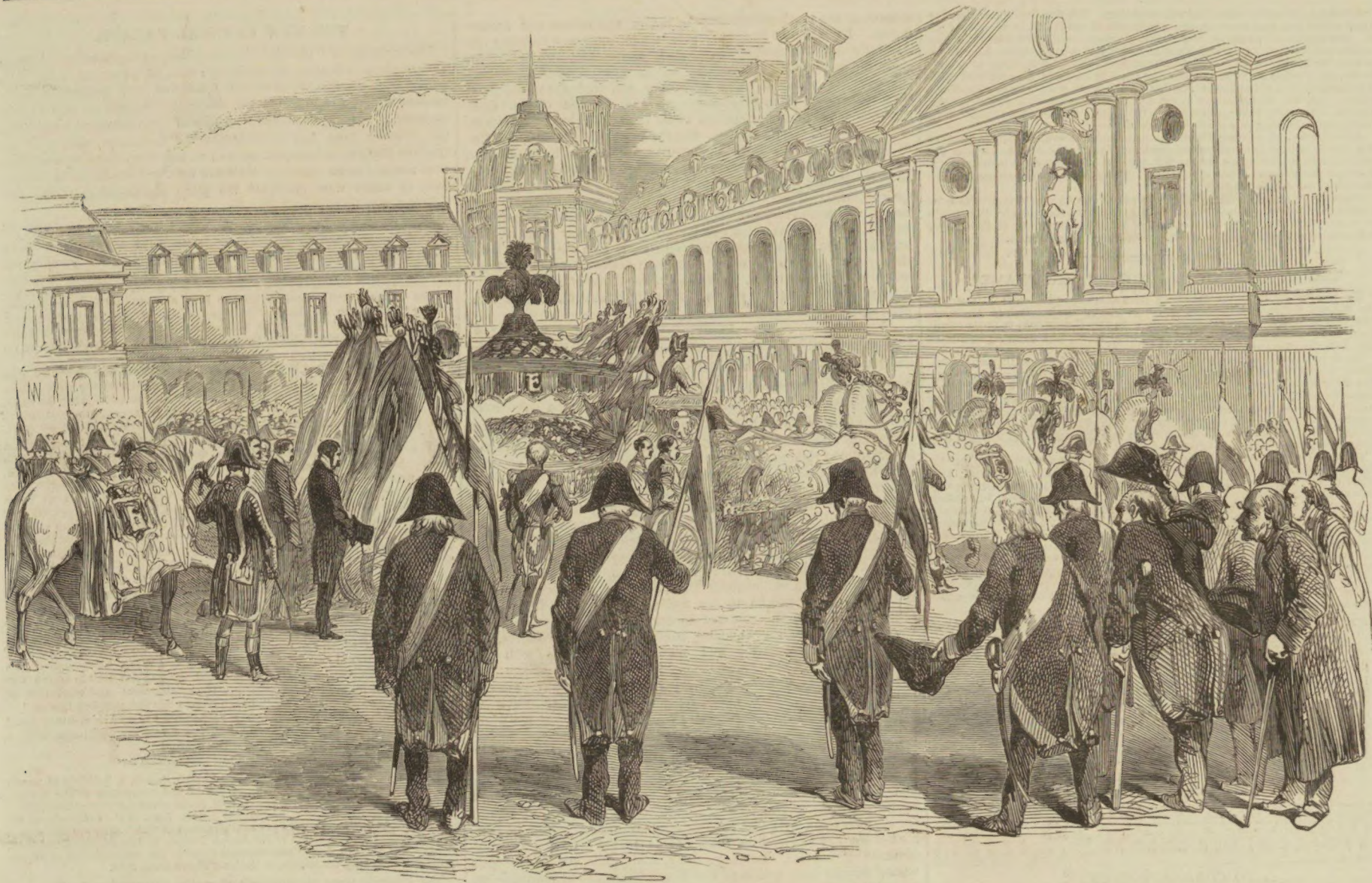
GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—SKETCHED FROM THE NORTH CORNER OF THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE PAGE 90.)



RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—ST. DENIS-STREET, NEAR THE BISHOP'S CHURCH.



ENCAMPMENT OF SUFFERERS BY THE GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF MARSHAL EXELMANS TO THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES, AT PARIS.

GENERAL GOURGAUD.

GASPARD GOURGAUD was born at Versailles on September 14, 1783, in the midst of the brilliant career of his maternal uncle, Henri Gourgaud, the comedian, at whose house he was brought up, and who was known in the annals of the Théâtre Français by the pseudonyme of Dugazon. After having been at the Polytechnic School and at that of Metz, young Gourgaud entered in 1801 the 6th Foot Artillery, and in 1803 became the Aide-de-camp of General Fouché, who had discovered his abilities. The battles of the Empire succeeded with wonderful rapidity, and at Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Essling, and, above all, Wagram, Gourgaud gave proofs of an intelligence and courage which gained him the honour of being appointed orderly officer to the Emperor. In that quality he accompanied him to Holland, and returned afterwards to France to se-

tainly have transfixed him had not Gourgaud dashed between, and lodging a ball in the soldier's chin, saved the Emperor's life. In recompense, Napoleon, throwing himself into his aide-de-camp's arms, gave him the sword which the Imperial hand was used to grasp since he gained his first battle in Italy as General Bonaparte. That sword Gourgaud wore in his turn at the battle of Waterloo.

General Gourgaud, who was with the Emperor at St. Helena, once had very singular charges brought against him: they were, that, on his return from St. Helena, he had given information to the British Government to the effect that the complaints about the Emperor's ill-health, his want of resources, and his ill-treatment by the Governor, were not founded in truth; and the correspondence that passed between Sir Walter Scott and the General on the publication of the "Life of Napoleon," in 1827, on the same subject, produced much sensation at the time.

One of the last great affairs in which Gourgaud was engaged was the bringing home of Napoleon's remains to rest for the future among his well-loved French people.

General Gourgaud died on the 23d ult. His funeral obsequies were solemnized that day in the Church of St. Louis d'Antin, in the Rue Caumartin, opposite to which he resided for a considerable period. The coffin in which the body was deposited had been placed in the courtyard of the house, in a sort of *chapel ardente*. At eleven o'clock in the morning a hearse, magnificently decorated, surmounted by a cluster of tri-colour flags, and drawn by four horses covered with black, arrived at the Church of St. Louis d'Antin. The corners of the pall were borne by Generals de Lawenstein and Lahitte, and two other general officers. It was followed by a crowd of the private friends of the family, by artillery officers (to which arm the deceased General belonged), and a deputation of old soldiers of the Empire in the uniform of the period. On both sides of the hearse advanced detachments of artillery, and the fourth company of the second battalion of the National Guard, in which the General, wearing his grand uniform and covered with his decorations, carried a musket, and fought in the ranks during the terrible insurrection of June, 1848. In the centre of the church stood a magnificent catafalque on which the coffin was placed. The entire church was hung with black, and in alternate compartments were suspended shields with the arms of the deceased surmounted by a baron's coronet, and underneath the names of the battles in which he had fought, from Austerlitz to Waterloo. On the last shield, placed at the extremity of the church, were inscribed the dates—"1815, St. Helena, 1840." The former representing his departure with the fallen Emperor for his place of exile; the latter his departure with the Prince de Joinville to bring home the ashes of his master. The four battalions of the National Guard of the 1st arrondissement were under arms, and with two half battalions of the line, detachments of artillery, and the general officers above-mentioned, accompanied the body to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. The clergy, the sisters of charity, and the friends of the deceased occupied sixteen mourning coaches, which followed the hearse.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL EXELMANS.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the funeral of Marshal Exelmans, on the 27th ult. We now describe the ceremony more in detail, and present the accompanying Picture of the *cortège*, which left the Grand Chancellerie of the Legion of Honour, the official residence of the Marshal, at eleven o'clock. A squadron of Guides, a battalion of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, preceded by its band, moved in front. A mourning coach, with the clergy of St. Thomas d'Aquin, was immediately followed by the hearse, drawn by six horses, covered over with black cloth, adorned with silver lace, and embroidered with silver stars; the pall was held by general Magnan and three other general officers. Three mourners, arrayed in black cloaks, carried on rich velvet cushions, the *bdton* of the Marshal, his coronet as Count, and his various decorations. Then came his white charger, covered with black crape, also sprinkled with silver stars; the beautiful animal was led by two soldiers, a guide and a lancer. Captain Exelmans, the eldest son of the deceased, followed immediately after. A crowd of dignitaries of the highest rank, in full costume, civil and military, senators, councillors of state, generals, deputies, &c., walked after. Not the least interesting part of the spectacle were the old soldiers of the Empire, wearing the uniform of the period, which is so familiar to every one. A great number of persons, dressed in deep mourning, private friends of the deceased, followed; and the rear was closed by a detachment of infantry and a squadron of lancers.

The *cortège*, thus composed, followed the Rue de Lille as far as the Chamber of Deputies, traversed the Place de Bourgogne, and issued on the Esplanade of the Invalides by the Rue de l'Université. On approaching the principal entrance, which was hung with black, the bells of the Invalides announced its arrival, and the clergy attached to the hotel proceeded to the gate to receive it. The hearse entered the external court, through the whole extent of which the Invalides, who are the inmates of the asylum, were drawn up in a double row. In front of the avenue leading to the hotel, detachments of troops had long before taken up their position. The Boulevards in the same direction were lined on both sides with infantry; and in the rear were stationed a battery of artillery, and a body of cavalry, consisting of several squadrons of the Republican Guard, Guides, and Lancers; while detachments of gendarmes, and the mounted Republican Guard, assisted by squads of sergens-de-ville, kept the ground clear. The Invalides were drawn up from the portico of the church to the outer gate, in a double line. As soon as the bells gave notice of the approach of the corpse towards its last resting-place, the drums beat to arms. In a few minutes after, the Archbishop of Paris, arrayed in full pontificals, and attended by his clergy, arrived. The corridors



THE LATE GENERAL GOURGAUD.

sure from a *coup-de-main*, on the part of the English, the islands of Rhé, Aix, and Oleron, which England had designated as points for landing at. The coast was put by Gourgaud into such a state of defence as to render any attempt on the part of the enemy impossible. At Dresden, Ostrowno, and Smolensko, he behaved with great gallantry, and contributed with the principal general officers of the French army to the success of that terrible battle of Moscow, opening scene of the horrors of Russia. It was in that country that an episode took place which rendered the young officer dear to his brothers in arms. Napoleon was at the Kremlin. The destinies of the world were in his hand; but the fruits of victory were about to pass from him. Rostopchin, the Russian general, had placed under the Kremlin and the neighbouring buildings nearly 300,000 lb. weight of gunpowder, for the purpose of blowing up the staff, the military household, and the guard of the Emperor. The fire was already set to the match, which was slowly burning, when Gourgaud, without measuring the extent of the danger, rushed into the gulf and succeeded in extinguishing the light, and so saved the Emperor and his satellites. Another time, at Brienne, on January 29, 1814, Gourgaud was again able to save the Emperor's life. The Emperor, on that occasion, found himself enveloped by a body of Cossacks, who pressed him closely. At that moment one of them, lance in hand, spurred at Napoleon, and would cer-



WRECK OF THE "RENOWN," AT SHEERNESS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

overlooking the courts were filled with spectators. The facade of the edifice was hung with black, with the escutcheon and initials of the Marshal embroidered on it. The interior of the chapel was similarly arrayed, and hung with the escutcheons of Exelmans, in dallions with the names of his battle-fields, &c. From the door to the catapalque, a double line of Invalides stood in their blue uniforms, and holding lances surmounted by small tri-coloured flags covered with black crepe. The old soldiers of the Empire, wearing the historic dress of the period, took their station at the upper end, intermingled with parties of the Guides. The coffin, being removed from the hearse, was deposited on the lofty and gorgeous catapalque, encircled by lighted tapers.

At twelve o'clock precisely the drums again beat to arms, and the trumpets of the cavalry outside gave note of the approach of the President, who entered the church accompanied by his uncle, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, followed by a crowd of Generals and other dignitaries. The service then commenced; the Archbishop of Paris officiating.

From the moment the hearse left the Palace of the Chancellerie till the conclusion of the ceremony, minute guns were fired; the drums and full bands alternately played; and, at the elevation of the Host, the whole of the troops, both outside and within the walls of the Invalides, presented arms.

THE ALLEGED "WRECKING" ON THE THAMES.

The illustration upon the preceding page shows the position of the wreck of the *Renown*, surrounded by the alleged "wreckers," the boatmen of Southend. The spot where the schooner went ashore on the Nore Sands is about three-quarters of a mile on the west of the Nore Light, and within gunshot of the *Waterloo* (flag) ship, lying abreast of the dockyard.

The details of the scene were given in our Journal of last week, and the declaration of the boatmen in vindication of their conduct was there adverted to. The *Essex Herald*, in giving a direct contradiction to much of their statement, bears testimony to the generally good character of the Southend boatmen. "Two of their vessels crews only last winter received praises and reward for their gallantry in saving the lives of nine men from the rigging of a vessel sunk on the Mouse sand; and for years, through danger and fatigue, they have earned an honest reputation."

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the conduct of the men in the minds of the representatives of Lloyd's at Southend and Sheerness. The officer of the former port, in his report of the disaster to the schooner, records the amount of salvage brought in by the boatmen from the wreck, but makes no mention of the interference of the Government steamers, although their attendance must have been clearly observable from that place. Mr. Reynolds, the owner of the schooner *Renown*, in conjunction with Mr. Edgcombe, the agent, made on Wednesday a formal demand for the stores and cargo taken to Southend by the boatmen. In obedience to instructions from the Receiver-General of Drifts of the Admiralty to his representative at that port, the stores, &c., in his possession have been delivered over without payment of salvage, leaving the pretended salvors to seek their own remedy for any claim they may consider themselves entitled to.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 8.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Accession of Louis Philippe to the French throne, 1830.
TUESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence. Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Half quarter Day. Dog Days end.
THURSDAY, 12.—Lord Castlereagh died, 1822.
FRIDAY, 13.—Old Lamas Day. Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
SATURDAY, 14.—Printing invented, 1437.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
7 10	7 30	7 55	8 25	9 0	9 35	10 10
10 10	10 45	11 25	12 10	1 0	1 45	2 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MALCOLM.—The line—"Like angels' visits, few and far between," occurs in Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."
E. H. W. Leicester.—Vol. XX. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is complete, for the binder.
A CONSTANT READER.—Arms of Foster—"Arg. a chev. vert between three bugle-horns sa, stringed gu. Crest: A buck trippant ppr."

ERRATUM.—In the article in our last, upon the wine duties and the commercial relations between Great Britain and France, the omission of one word, and the transposition of another, obscured the meaning of a sentence. Instead of "Every labouring man daily now drinks his pint of small beer could enjoy as great a quantity of wholesome French wine," we wrote "Every labouring man who now daily drinks his pint of small beer," &c.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONTAIN
ENGRAVINGS

NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

AND OF THE
CEREMONIAL OF "PLANTING THE FIRST PILLAR."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852.

THE "planting of the first pillar" of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on Thursday last, is an event which is alike interesting from its old associations, and for the new hopes which it awakens. We are willing to confess that we were among the number of those who looked with regret upon the removal of the old Crystal Palace from Hyde-park; and who thought that the want of sympathy evinced by the Government in a question of so much importance to the national amusements of the people, was an event to be as much deplored as condemned. But out of this apparent evil we are no less willing to believe that a real good has already ensued.

The duty of Government in this country seems to be merely the duty of stopping the way against innovation of all kinds, and of refraining from interfering with all matters, however good and praiseworthy in themselves, that do not fall clearly and fully within its well-defined and antique province. In consequence of the determination of the Government to adhere strictly to the letter of a by-gone promise—a determination of which there was much to be said in defence—we shall have a New Crystal Palace, better than that of 1851, standing in a more eligible situation.

The new edifice for which we shall be indebted to Sir Joseph Paxton will as much surpass the previous one in beauty and splendour as that surpassed in novelty of design, material, and execution, every other building ever before erected. It was, no doubt, highly desirable that an institution capable of aiding so greatly in the development of the public taste for, and appreciation of, the beautiful and the useful in art, science, and manufactures, should have been founded and perpetuated under the sanction, and with the authority of the State; nevertheless, as this was not allowed, there is no reason to anticipate, that in the private hands into which the management of the New Crystal Palace has fallen, there will be any cause for regret that it is a merely commercial speculation. There is sufficient guarantee in the high honour, the sound common-sense, and the elevated motives of its projectors, that it will not degenerate into a mere shop, to be kept open because it will pay, independently of those more ennobling duties and impulses which characterised the Great Exhibition, in which it originated. That which does not pay will, of course, come to a speedy end. Such is the natural course of speculations and undertakings everywhere; but, fortunately for the Crystal Palace, and for all interested in its success, either as shareholders or as visitors, the Great Exhibition of 1851 is a proof that that pays best which administers most largely and most wisely to the higher qualities of the public mind, which educates, and amuses, and refines at the same time. The English people, as a body, have been

somewhat too much accustomed, to indoor recreations and amusements. No attempt has ever been made until now to bring the domestic and industrious from their homes, and the idle from their ale-houses and gaming-houses, by the attractions of the beautiful in art and science. The pipe, the pot, and the paper have been too often their only resources, and the last of the three alliterative luxuries has but too often been powerless to neutralise the ill effects of the two first. But the success of the Crystal Palace of 1851, and the visits of six millions of persons in six months, prove that the fault lay more in circumstances than in the people; and that it only needed a proper inducement to command their encouragement. The "new palace of the people" has been well begun. We have every confidence that it will be well continued and carried on. We have also every hope that, however much it may answer the purposes of the shareholders, it will still more beneficially answer the purposes of those who desire that in her amusements and in her studies, as well as in her literature, her arts, her science, and her manufactures, England should still be the foremost nation of the world.

IN our last article on the impolicy of the present wine duties, we omitted to mention Mr. Disraeli's reply to Mr. Anstey's question, whether the Government intended to take these duties into consideration with a view to their reduction? It may be recollected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated that he did not purpose to make any alteration, and that he considered wine, as a luxury of the rich, to be very fairly and properly taxed. This reply proves either that Mr. Disraeli did not at that time understand the full importance of the subject; or that, in his opinion, the revenue was the first object—the public morality, and our international relations with a neighbouring country, only secondary ones. In the first case, it is to be hoped Mr. Disraeli will reconsider it. In the second, the soundness of that policy may be questioned which restricts to a minute portion of a large community the consumption of an article so generally acceptable as wine, and confines the mass of the people to the use of stimulants. If we take into consideration the amount of crime which results from the use and abuse of the common beverages of this country, the cost which its repression and punishment involve, with the loss sustained by the community, by the diminution of the products of industry caused by intemperate habits, it will be found that the amount of duty arising out of the consumption of malt liquors and spirits cannot be reckoned as clear gain. A little reflection on the drawbacks connected with the advantages arising from high import duties may lead us to infer that any injury to the revenue caused by a reduction of them would be compensated by the improved morals, increased health, and more productive industry of the community. With a duty of 1s. the gallon, the wines of the Canaries, Sicily, and the Cape, with some of those of Spain and Portugal, could be profitably sold in England at from 10d. to 1s. the bottle; and many of those of France, Germany, Italy, and other countries—with whose flavour and qualities few Englishmen are acquainted—at equally low prices. A taste for these wines would be speedily acquired. Their wholesome qualities would soon be appreciated; they would be imported in large quantities, and be so generally consumed, as to afford double, and perhaps treble, or even sextuple the revenue derived from the present duties. By their importation a check would be given to those dishonest practices by means of which deleterious compounds under the specious names of Port, Sherry, and Madeira, or the still more taking titles of Champagne and Claret, have so long been foisted on the public. Persons of moderate incomes might then procure excellent wines without the intervention of those merchant monopolists of vineyards, whose profits add so largely to the cost of foreign wines.

From the fact that the wine-merchants are so generally opposed to an alteration in the wine duties, we may infer that they anticipate smaller profits and greater competition in the event of a reduction being made; but, looking at the subject from a higher point of view than theirs, we feel convinced that the duty on wine, as well as on tea, will ultimately be reduced. Sooner or later we shall have a Finance Minister who will see the monstrous folly as well as injustice of maintaining the present imposts on these articles, and who will have the courage to undertake the needful revision.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, have been enjoying the beautiful weather during the past week at their marine residence in the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty has cruised almost daily in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, and on several occasions paid visits to her Royal relatives the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Cambridge, who are at present sojourning at Ryde.

On Saturday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Princess Hohenlohe, Prince Charles, and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

On Sunday divine service was performed at Osborne, before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, their Serene Highnesses the Princess Hohenlohe, Prince Charles, and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, embarked in the *Fairy*, and cruised round the steam squadron lying at Spithead.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, attended by M. Massini, arrived from London on a visit to the Queen. On the same day Sir William C. Ross, R.A., had the honour of taking the last sitting for a miniature of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena (painted by command of her Majesty).

On Wednesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester paid a visit to her Majesty. The Princess Mary of Cambridge also visited her Majesty. In the afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Hohenlohe, Prince Charles, and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, honoured Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt with a visit at St. Clare, and afterwards called on the Duchess of Cambridge, at Ryde.

It is understood that her Majesty and the Prince Consort are expected to embark on Monday next, and proceed to Antwerp on a visit to the King of the Belgians.

Lord Colville has succeeded the Hon. Colonel Grey as Equerry-in-Waiting to her Majesty; and Col. Bouverie has succeeded Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour as Equerry-in-Waiting to Prince Albert.

THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.—The Countess Neully and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and family, with their suite, numbering upwards of thirty persons, are at present residing at Teignmouth, Devon.

Her Imperial Highness the Princess Peter of Oldenburg, her august family, and suite, have left the Clarendon for Tenby, South Wales. The Prince remains at the Clarendon, whence he will proceed in a few days to Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, will leave the Isle of Wight on Monday next for Scotland.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.—A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste of August 3d stated that the expected mail from Bombay had not arrived up to that date; and from Marseilles under date August 4th, a telegraphic dispatch has been received to the following effect:—"Marseilles, August 4, nine a.m. Her Majesty's steam-packet *Caradoc*, Lieutenant Commander Derriman, is just arrived without the Indian mail, which had not been signalled at Alexandria up to the 27th July. The Bombay and Calcutta mails will arrive together. The cause of delay is not known."

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

The ceremony of "planting the first pillar" of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham took place on Thursday; and, if we are to judge of its success from the *édifice* which attended this first step towards raising a building which is to rival, if not to exceed, in magnificence that which it succeeds, it will be great indeed. A special train conveyed a number of the directors from London-bridge to the Sydenham station of the Croydon Railway at half-past twelve; and as the visitors arrived they were received in an elegantly decorated tent, and conducted to a second tent, in which were displayed the plans and drawings of the new building, with its park and gardens.

At half-past two the ladies present were formed in lines around the ground marked out for the future transept; the gentlemen being formed in lines behind the ladies. A procession of the directors and officers of the new company, headed by six workmen, carrying a banner inscribed "Success to the Palace of the People," was shortly afterwards formed, and proceeded to the spot marked out for the erection of the first pillar of the new building, it being one of those brought from Hyde Park. The pillar having been hoisted by means of ropes into the socket prepared for its reception, it was duly secured in its place, and

Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P., proceeded to address the company present. He said that the duty of fixing the first pillar of the new palace of the people had devolved upon him, as chairman of the company. He could have wished that some one of greater importance had had to perform the duty of officially inaugurating a building which had originally sprung from the philosophic and enlarged ideas of a Prince to whom they owed the deepest obligations, and which now, phoenix-like, was about to arise from its ashes, he trusted, with renewed and increased splendour. Perhaps, however, under existing circumstances, it would not be proper to expect that those holding the most exalted position in the land could take part in any ceremonies connected with this building until they had given an earnest that they were able to carry out all that they had promised, and that this would become truly a palace of the people; though he hoped, at a more advanced stage, they might receive the countenance of those exalted personages who had always shown an earnest desire to elevate and improve the position of the people. He would ask those present to look around them, and say whether a better or a more beautiful site could be found for a people's park and a people's palace than that on which they were standing? (Cheers.) The new palace was intended to carry out to the fullest effect the intentions of the promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, of which this would ever be a great and lasting memorial. The hon. gentleman concluded by pointing out the various uses to which the palace might be applied to promote the amusement and education of the people, and by proposing "Three cheers for the people's Queen."

The invitation was most heartily responded to, and a military band struck up "God save the Queen," and the ceremony concluded with a Royal salute from guns placed upon the ground.

The following is the inscription upon the column:—

This Column, the first support of the Crystal Palace, a building of purely English Architecture, destined to the recreation and instruction of the Million, was erected on the 5th day of August, 1852, in the sixteenth year of the reign of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, by Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company. The original structure of which this column forms a part was built after the design of Sir Joseph Paxton, by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., and stood in Hyde Park, where it received the contributions of all nations, at the World's Exhibition, in the year of our Lord, 1851.

The grounds were plentifully and gaily decorated with flags, and every person present appeared to be of opinion that a site commanding more extensive or exquisite views of the surrounding country could not have been selected; and there can be no doubt that the park and palace will, when completed, become the greatest attractions in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony, about five hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to a magnificent *déjeuner*, to which they had been invited by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, and which was served under the superintendence of Mr. Higginbotham, of the British Hotel, Cockspur street, in one of Mr. Benjamin Edgington's elegantly decorated marquees. The chairman of the company, Samuel Laing, Esq., presided; supported by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord F. Hallyburton, Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr. Pellatt, M.P.; Mr. B. Osborne, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; Sir John Lubbock; Sir Charles Barry, R.A.; Sir Charles Lyell; Professors Ansted, Forbes, Solly, and Wheatstone; Drs. Paraday, Latham, Lindley, and Marshall Hall, and a large number of gentlemen distinguished in literature, science, and art.

At the conclusion of the *déjeuner*, the health of her Majesty was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, which was succeeded by that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family; the chairman hoping that they would often have the pleasure of seeing them within the walls of the Crystal Palace of the People.

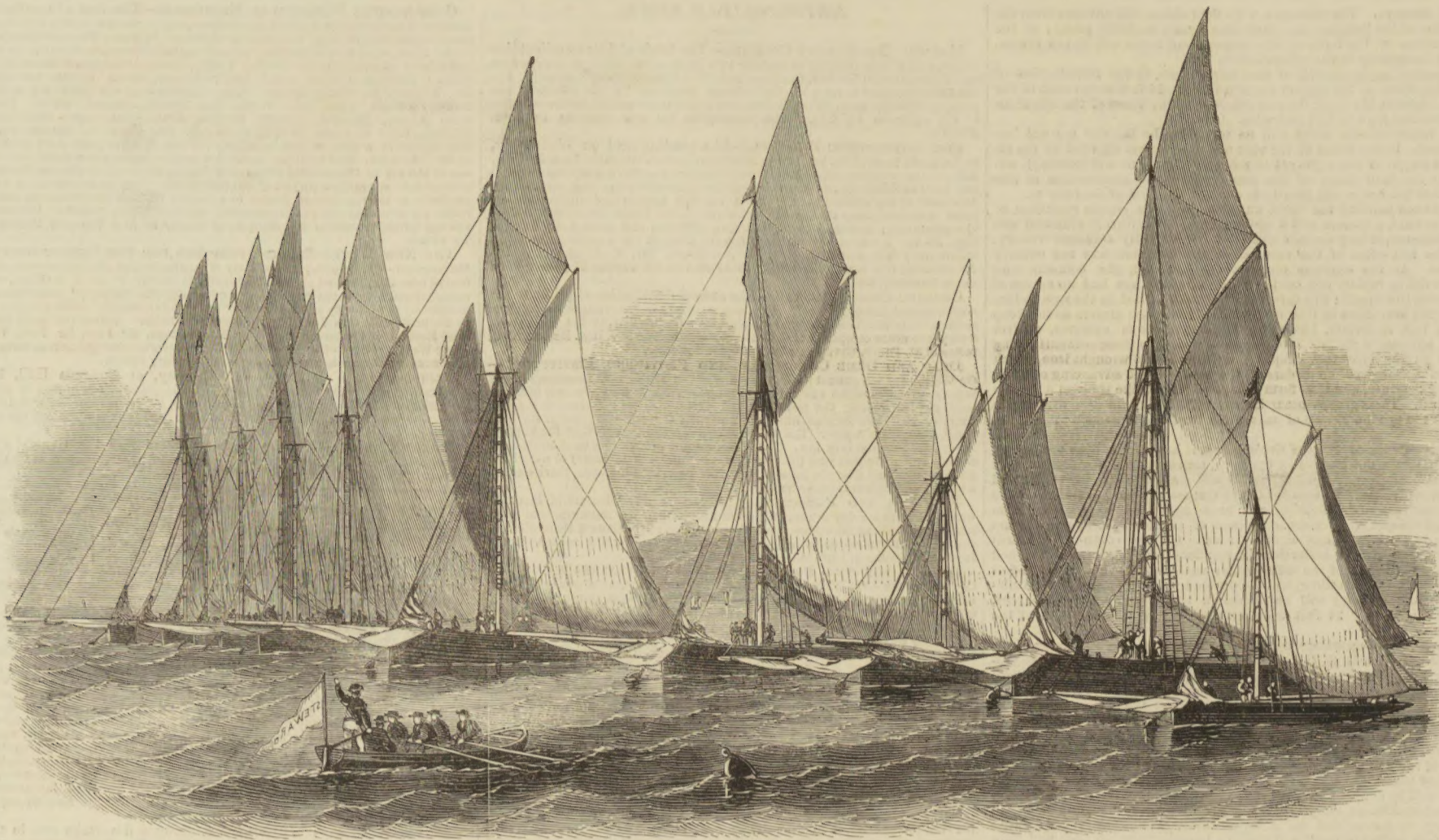
The chairman next gave "Success to the People's Palace," and in doing so desecrated at considerable length upon the advantages it was calculated to bestow upon society in elevating the feelings, and instructing the people in a knowledge of the wonders of nature and art. He was happy to state that he had received a large number of letters from the most distinguished men of the day, expressing their approval of, and sympathy with, the objects of the company, including the Earl of Derby, Mr. Hume (to whom the public were indebted for the throwing open to them of so many parks and palaces), the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, the Right Honourable J. Henley, Lord John Manners, the Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Walters, and many others of all shades of politics—this being a place in which politics could never enter. He regretted that those distinguished persons were not present, although he believed most of them would be on a future occasion; and he was glad to see so many noblemen and scientific gentlemen then present, as it gave them a surety of future success. They had also received the support of Chevalier Bunsen, Mr. Van de Weyer, and Mr. Abbott Laurence; and he believed that the palace, when completed, would be the means, like the Exhibition of 1851, of extending and cementing peace and good-will amongst the nations of the earth. He believed that the palace when completed, as it would be under the direction of Sir Joseph Paxton, would be as far superior to that which was erected in Hyde Park, as that building was to anything they had previously seen; and that it must become the great source of recreation and instruction to the people. And, though it was a commercial speculation, he was sure the shareholders would rather lose all their money than degrade it below the attainment of the great objects for which the Exhibition of 1851 was originally intended. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing "Success to the People's Palace," which was drunk with loud cheers.

The health of the chairman, and of the visitors (acknowledged by Sir C. Lyall, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox), "the Ladies," and a variety of other toasts, were subsequently drunk, the company breaking up shortly before eight o'clock; though the large majority remained for a considerable time on the grounds to admire the beauty of the scenery and contemplate on the magnificence of the intended work, which the contractors are pledged to complete by the 1st of May next—a work which would, indeed, appear marvellous, if the public were not already acquainted with what their skill and energy, combined with that of Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Digby Wyatt, and the other gentlemen with whom they were associated, effected with regard to the former Crystal Palace. Mr. Harker acted as master of the ceremonies during the day.

THE site chosen for the re-erection of the New Crystal Palace is an irregular parallelogram of 300 acres, extending from the Brighton Railway, where it will have a frontage of 1300 feet, between the Sydenham and the Anerley stations, to the road which borders the top of Dulwich wood, where it will have a frontage towards the road of 3000 feet. The fall from this point to the Brighton Railway is 200 feet. It was at once felt that the only position for the new building was on the summit of this hill, and immediately adjoining the road. The building, placed in this commanding position, will be visible from London on the one side, and from a vast extent of country on the other. In consequence of the rapid fall of the ground, an additional story became necessary on the park front of the building; and this will remedy a defect universally felt in the old building, viz., the little elevation of the front.

By the choice of this site, also, a complete change became necessary in the external character of the building. What in Hyde Park was the side, will here become the front. The great length of the old building prevented it being comprehended in one view; the new building will therefore be shorter by 240 feet. A transept similar to the transept of the old building will be placed at each end, and a centre transept, with a vast circular roof 120 feet in diameter, rising majestically over the circular

THE ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.—On Tuesday the Board of Revenue received an order from the Treasury regarding the Treasury of 1840, allowing the admixture of chicory with coffee. The effect of the important announcement upon the coffee market in the afternoon was a considerable increase of business, and a rise in prices of from 1s. to 2s. per cwt.



CORK HARBOUR REGATTA.—THE DOUBLE START FOR HER MAJESTY'S CUP, AND THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION CUP.

CORK HARBOUR REGATTA.

THE races of this regatta took place last week, but, owing to the extreme calmness of the weather, there was a total absence of that brisk and animated contest which forms the main interest of those occasions. On Thursday (se'nnight) several attempts were made to start the yachts for the Queen's and the Exhibition Cups; but, owing to the absence of anything like a breeze, they proved unsuccessful. Such races as came off were mere drifting matches. They were as follows:—

Yachts not exceeding 7 tons, Cork and Passage Railway Cup, value £10. The following entered:—

Yachts.	Owners.	Tons.	Place.
Gazelle ..	Capt. Bidduph, R.H.	5	Milford.
Cushla ..	W. C. Hickman, R.C.Y.C.	6	Wexford.
Experiment ..	P. S. French, R.C.Y.C.	5½	Cork.
Djalma ..	Abraham Hargrave, R.C.Y.C.	6	Ditto.
Truant ..	Robt. M. Grinnell, Birkenhead	3½	Liverpool.
Midge ..	L. Pearly	..	Cork.

Djalma led off at starting, followed by the *Truant*, which, in a little time, took the foremost place, and kept it all through, coming in at twelve minutes before seven; *Djalma* a very good second. The other yachts were not timed, and it is presumed that they gave up during the progress of the race.

There were a few other private matches between row-boats. The boats of the *Warhawk*, *Aquila*, and *Cynthia* had a rowing match, in which the *Warhawk* came off victorious, the *Cynthia* following close, and the *Aquila* coming in third.

On Friday, about twelve o'clock, a light breeze started from S. by W., and the following yachts were ordered to prepare to start for the Exhibition and Queen's cups, time race.

Name.	Owner.	ons.	Place.	Prize.
Cynthia	H. Ros	55	Dublin	Queen's
War Hawk	J. Bartlett	56	Thames	Queen's
Aquila	J. M. Rowan	43	Greenock	Queen's
Tartar	W. H. Dawes	49	Cowes	Queen's and Exhibition.
Pauline	C. Brandreth	39	Ipswich	Queen's
Bacchant	B. H. Jones	79	Liverpool	Queen's
Stella	H. M. Lang	43	Largs	Queen's
Eglinton	J. Wheeler	36	Cork	Queen's and Exhibition.
Fingal	F. Gowan	16	Kingstown	Exhibition
Cushla	W. C. Hickman	6	Wexford	Exhibition
Atalanta	Mr. Scovell	29	Kingstown	Exhibition
Antelope	W. Hull	17	Cork	Exhibition
Enchantress	S. Hodder	55	Cork	Exhibition

The boats started at half-past twelve, and were immediately under way. They had an exceedingly beautiful start, the *Tartar* getting first place, the *Eglinton* second, *Aquila* and *Stella* following almost close together, *Warhawk* next, and the remainder following in a line. As they proceeded towards the Spit light, the *Fingal* unfortunately got aground and lost some minutes in freeing herself. While rounding the Spit the *Tartar* was first, *Aquila* second, *Warhawk* third, *Cynthia* fourth, *Stella* fifth, *Bacchant* sixth, *Atalanta* seventh, and *Enchantress* eighth, the remainder following in a body. This was at a quarter to one, and in a few minutes afterwards the vessels slipped one by one out of sight. Their appearance as they rounded the Spit was very picturesque, their masts gently bending to the breeze, and their sails flapping in the wind. As they rounded the point, the *Aquila*, which had obtained the weather-most position near the Spit, got the start of her competitors, and was the first boat out of sight.

The yachts for the Queen's Cup came in in the following order shortly after eleven o'clock at night:—

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Stella ..	11	15	30	Aquila ..	11	36	10
Tartar ..	11	24	30	Pauline ..	11	34	45
Atalanta ..	11	29	20	Bacchant ..	11	43	20
Cynthia ..	11	30	18				

Those that started for the Exhibition Cup arrived about the same time, as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Antelope ..	11	40	30	Fingal ..	11	47	12

The others were not placed.

Several other races of minor interest took place during the day.

Both the Queen's and Exhibition Cups, which are very tasteful works, were manufactured by West and Son, her Majesty's goldsmiths, at Dublin. The Queen's Cup represents the globe, supported by Tritons, and surmounted by the figure of Victory, showering forth wreaths. The figures are modelled in a bold masterly style in frosted silver; the zodiacal figures are burnished upon a frosted ground. The whole stands upon an ebony pedestal, and is a most highly wrought and appropriate nautical prize.

BILLINGSGATE NEW MARKET.

THIS handsome building, which has been partially opened in time for the Oyster Season, which commenced on Wednesday last, is in the Italian style, of red brick; the arcaded river front presenting a very pleasing effect. The central tower, which serves as a ventilating shaft, has a clock, which strikes the hours on a bell of extremely fine tone. The fish market is divided into two stories: the upper on a level with the ground line of Thames-street, and the lower some feet below that level; this latter is the market for all kinds of shell-fish. The upper market, at present, is not finished; it is spacious compared to the Billingsgate of the olden time, and will be considerably enlarged when the leases of some houses fall in, which prevent the completion of the building according to the full intentions. The shell-fish market, however, is open; the places for the shell-fish market bearing some resemblance to square pits, with grated divisions at the sides, as cellars for the respective salesmen.

In a future number of our Journal, when the upper fish market is ready for the transaction of business, we shall illustrate it, and the fountain which graces its central avenue.



BILLINGSGATE NEW MARKET.

K E W G A R D E N S .



CENTRE OF THE GREAT PALM HOUSE AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS OF KEW.

THE GREAT PALM HOUSE, KEW GARDENS.

IN the latest of Sir W. J. Hooker's annual "Reports" on the Royal Gardens of Kew, we find the gratifying statement that there were no less than 327,900 visitors to that establishment in the course of the year 1851! Unquestionably, one of the most striking and attractive objects in the Gardens is the Great Palm-house, the central portion of which is shown in the accompanying illustration. This noble structure, aptly termed "the glory of the gardens," was built from the design of Mr. Decimus Burton, and completed in 1848. The brick and stone-work were executed by Messrs. Grissell and Peto; the ironwork, by Mr. Turner, of the Hammersmith Works, Dublin (now further engaged in building the new Victoria House in the Royal Gardens); the glass, tinged purposely with a greenish hue, and of which there are 45,600 square feet, was prepared by the Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham; the boilers by Messrs. Burbridge and Healy. The whole consists of a centre and two wings, enclosing an area 362 feet in length; the

centre is 100 feet wide, and 66 feet in height; the wings are 50 feet wide and 30 feet high. The roof is curvilinear, with glass on all sides; the ribs being inserted into enormous blocks of Cornish granite, placed on the most solid concrete. The central portion of the building (138 feet long and 100 feet wide) has a substantial gallery all round, ascended by a light spiral staircase at one end, so as to give the opportunity of viewing the plants from above as well as from below, and the descent is by another staircase at the opposite end. The whole interior is heated by hot-water pipes and tanks (the hot-water pipes, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, are estimated to extend 24,000 feet in length, and the tanks 1000 feet), also constructed by Mr. Turner; and these are judiciously distributed under the tables and beneath the level of the floor. The smoke from twelve great under-ground furnaces is conveyed by under-ground flues within a brick tunnel 496 feet long, in a straight line, to the base of a shaft which constitutes an ornamental tower. The coals are carried direct from the coal-yard to the furnaces, through the brick tunnel above-mentioned, by a railroad.

On entering the house by the main approach, we feel ourselves at once, as it were, transported into a tropical forest; and if we enter by one of the principal side-doors, we find a grand walk traversing the centre of the building to the opposite entrance, and four lesser walks, diverging at right angles. Either of the two middle walks to the right will conduct us to the ascending staircase. Each of the walks presents a different vegetation to the spectator; but the most interesting and comprehensive views are from the gallery. Nor should the visitor fail to take a sort of bird's-eye view of the Gardens from the gallery. On the east he will look down on the ornamental flower-beds, and on the water, bordered by noble trees; to the south he will look across the pleasure-ground to the pagoda; on the west is seen the "Syon Vista," recently formed, three-quarters of a mile long, bordered the whole way to the river with young deodaras; on the north, he will see the Victoria House, the little picturesque palace of the Queen lily; and the greater part of the Botanic Garden, with the main walk or approach to the Palm House.

With the building hours may be advantageously spent in inspecting the noble forms of the many gigantic palms, which give the name to the building; the bananas, the strelitzias, the lofty bamboo, the huge foliage of the "travellers' tree" (*Urania speciosa*), the numerous figs, the great variety of the zamia tree, with bulky stems and feather-like leaves (in the present day natives only of the Tropics, but found in a fossil state abundantly in England); the mango trees bearing flower and fruit, the sugar-cane, the papyrus (an aquatic), the chocolate, coffee, assam tea (requiring greater heat than the Chinese tea), the papaw tree (available in making old and tough meat tender), the bread fruit, the poison-zanghin, the cinnamon and cassia, the banyan tree, the peepul (the sycamore of Scripture), the cotton plant, and, above all, perhaps, for rarity, grace, and elegance, the tree-ferns. Among the palms, or at least among these most interesting to a stranger, are the coco-nut, the oil-palm of Guinea, the wax-palm of Humboldt, the vegetable-ivory palm, the plectocomia—the tallest of all our palms, yet with a stem so slender that it is tied to a stout wire attached to the bottom and top of the house to keep it upright. In its native country (Java and the East Indies), it is supported in an erect position in the dense forests by means of the long tails of the great pinnated leaves, which are provided by nature with inverted hooks as strong as iron. These leaves thrust themselves upwards among the branches of the surrounding trees, and hook themselves on most securely.

We are limited to the above brief outline of this magnificent palace of the vegetable Titans, which the reader will find more fully detailed in Sir W. J. Hooker's "Popular Guide." Tenth Edition.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BEQUESTS.—IN RE CLANCY'S TRUSTS.—In the Rolls Court on Monday, a petition of the Rev. John Ringrose, of Reading, and Francis Dearlove, a resident Roman Catholic ratepayer of the parish of Reading, was considered. The object of the petitioner was to have trustees appointed of certain charitable bequests left by the will of the late John Clancy, of Reading, dated the 7th of April, 1849. The testator, after giving certain legacies to various charitable institutions, gave and bequeathed to the Catholic Bishop for the time being of the London diocese, and to the chaplain for the time being of St. James's Catholic Church in the Abbey ruins of Reading, the sum of £500 Three per Cents Annuities, payable six months after his decease, and £400 like annuities, payable after the decease of his wife, Jane Clancy, in trust to be applied by them for the establishment of a charity school for poor Catholic children in Reading aforesaid; and his residuary estate he gave to them to be divided equally between the said school for Catholic children and the Society for the Relief of Aged and Distressed Poor Catholics. The testator died on the 10th of May last, and his executors paid in the above sums into Court under the Trustee Act, in consequence of there being no person answering the description of Catholic bishop of the London diocese. It appeared that Dr. Grant is Roman Catholic bishop of the district in which Reading is included, and the application was to have him and Mr. Ringrose appointed trustees. It was objected, on the part of the next of kin of the testator, that the bequest was void under the Mortmain Acts; and it was argued also, that the late Ecclesiastical Titles Act prevented any such person as Catholic Bishop of the London diocese being recognised. After the arguments of the counsel for the different parties had been heard, the Master of the Rolls was of opinion that as to the gift for the school being for the establishment of a school, it necessarily supposed the taking of land, and was, therefore, void under the Mortmain Acts; but as to the other part—the sums people—he would appoint Dr. Grant and Mr. Ringrose trustees.

OLDFIELD v. COBBETT.—In the Court of Chancery, on Saturday last, Mr. Cobbett, who has been for several years detained in the Queen's Prison, at the suit of Jesse Oldfield, for non-payment of the costs of that suit, was brought up on a *habeas corpus*, and intimation made to him that he was discharged by the consent of the plaintiff. After an attempt to address the Court, which the Lord Chancellor prevented, the order for release having been placed in the hands of the officer, Mr. Cobbett was discharged from custody, and left the Court. The Court then rose for the long vacation.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—The ninth annual report of the council states that the chief subjects that have occupied the attention of the society during the past year have been the removal of the distinction between the procedure of the courts of law and equity in this country; the reconstruction of the Masters' office, involving its gradual abolition; the enfranchisement of copyholds; the simplification of the transfer of land; the relations between the bar, the attorney, and the client; and the establishment of a law school, with a provision for an effective examination before granting a law degree on admission to the bar. The Society for the Amendment of the Law has suggested and investigated the principal improvements that have recently taken place in the law. They recommend the abolition of forms of action; and the fusion of law and equity as the only means by which a real reform of common law procedure can be obtained. They say that technical pleadings ought to be abolished, and informal statements couched in ordinary language, and verified by the oaths of the parties substituted for them. They deny that a system free from technicality can ever be made to conform to the technical divisions of the common law, and they do not believe that the spirit of the present age will long endure the expense, the delay, and the absurdities incident to a system which insists that parties shall express themselves in a court of justice in language different from that employed in politics and business, or in ordinary life. They recommend the establishment of a system of legal education, and a comprehensive digest; consolidation and codification of the whole of the statute and common law.

THE DIGNITY OF THE BENCH IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco papers give the particulars of a "difficulty" which occurred at Sacramento on the 16th of June, between Judge Wilson and two men named Canfield and McKune. It appears that McKune struck Judge Wilson with a bluegown, whereupon the Judge drew a sword from a case and ran his assailant through the body. Deputy Sheriff J. M. Donald then came up to separate the parties, when Canfield drew a pistol and aimed at Judge Wilson. McKune, however, interposed his body, and received the shot, which entered his left side and passed out at the right. McKune, although at first supposed to be mortally wounded, would, it was thought, recover. Fears were entertained that McKune would not long survive.

LAW AND LITERATURE.—The tender care of the interests of authors which the French tribunals take pleasure in displaying, has been again exemplified this week. A physician was employed to write an article on "Médecine" for an encyclopedia now in course of publication. The editor modified some portions of the article, and cut out others; and then declined to pay for more "copy" than was actually used. The physician brought an action, and the Court laid down that an editor had no right whatever to alter or abridge an article without the author's consent. It accordingly condemned him to cut out the article from the copies of the encyclopedia still unsold, and to replace it by the one originally written, to print sufficient copies of the latter to send to all the subscribers of the work, and to pay the author the full value.—*Athenaeum*.

LETTERS PATENT.—By letters patent was meant originally letters from the Crown that were given to everybody that could read them, and differed from letters close, which were sealed up and addressed to a particular party. The first letters patent were issued in the third year of the reign of King John, A.D. 1201. By one of these instruments he ordained that every year, when lambs were first caught, they should not be sold for more than 3s. each, until after February, when they were to be sold at a lower price. In another case his Majesty granted a licence to Peter Bullio to adopt any religion he pleased. In another instance he granted sale conduct, or the right of proceeding, without molestation, to enable Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, to come to Staines. By another, a licence was granted to Margaret de Lezhorn to marry whomsoever she pleased; and, in another case, his Majesty issued his Royal letters patent, to certify that Robert, the son of Robert the mercer, lost his ear at Chateaufort, in the King's service, and not on account of felony. When one of the punishments for felony was maiming one of the ears of the offender to the pillory, it was highly necessary for a man who had sustained a loss of the kind to be able to account for the same in a satisfactory manner. Such were letters patent in the olden time; they are now used for a very different purpose.

PARISIAN STATISTICS.—The police in the month of June arrested 1827 persons, 939 of whom were men, 550 boys, 282 women, and 47 girls. In the number were 639 who had previously been condemned for different offences, and 159 foreigners; 32 of the arrests were for embezzlement, 42 for rupture of ban, 107 for cutting and wounding, 17 for political offences, 242 for different offences, 48 for swindling, 31 for mendacity, 148 for rebellious resistance to officers, &c., 641 for vagabondage, 5 for sale of printed papers, 314 for robbery. The total number of arrests was 100 more than in the month of May. The number of abandoned children found was 278. The number of articles found in public vehicles was 254. Among them were several important sums of money—one of 6000*fr.* The owner of the latter presented the coachman who found it with 20*fr.*

FAIR-HEAD HARBOUR COMPANY.—The projected Harbour of Refuge and for commercial purposes, at the N.E. extremity of Ireland, accessible at all times to the heaviest tonnage, seems to have been cordially entertained by the mercantile interest. Its first impetus arose from the comparatively small cost of carrying it out by the plan of Mr. W. H. Smith, the engineer, and which received the only reward in class No. 7, at the Exhibition. A glance at the map will show its desirableness, and not to say its vital necessity. A new river huzarous channel to the north and east of Scotland, and Londonerry, Limerick, &c., will become a safe and rapid course, by which vessels from Glasgow, Liverpool, and elsewhere, bound to the United States, Canada, &c., may shorten their passage by nearly a week.

PROPOSED SORTING OF ENGLISH LETTERS IN NEW YORK.—The sorting of American letters directed in England, ere their transit, prevents to a great extent the inconvenience which is felt in Liverpool on the receipt of the packets of letters from the States. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have decided to solicit the influence of the New York Chamber with the postal authorities in America, in order that a similar arrangement may be effected.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Rossini's "Barbire" was given for the eighth time on Saturday night, supported by Madame de Lagrange, Signori Calzolari, Susini, De Bassini, and Lablache.

On Tuesday was the fifth representation of Bellini's "Puritani," with Madame de Lagrange, Gardoni, De Bassini, and Lablache. On Thursday night was produced, for the first time in this country, the romantic opera, in four acts, "Casilda," the composer of which is a Royal amateur, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of Prince Albert, who is also an accomplished musician, in addition to his other varied attainments. The Duchess of Kent is known as a composer, and our most gracious Queen has musical talent of a high order. Those amateurs who have watched the programmes of the Royal concerts will have recognised the truly cosmopolitan feeling for art displayed therein. Her Majesty and Prince Albert display no exclusiveness nor bigotry in their selections; the gems of every school are appreciated, and artists of note from every country are heard in the Palace. It is to be regretted that "Casilda" has been brought out after the departure of the Court from town, although the interest in the fashionable and musical circles to hear the new work was strongly manifested, even at this late period of the season. The work was originally produced at Gotha, in April, 1851, and the highly favourable impression made on the amateurs of that musical city was the inducement for directors of other considerable opera-houses in Germany to produce it, and Vienna amongst others, confirmed the verdict of approval. More recently (in April last) a French adaptation of the German version was given at the Théâtre Royal in Brussels, where "Casilda" met with a cordial reception, although the artists to whom the principal parts were allotted were of an inferior rank. The Italian arrangement of the opera has certainly not suffered in this respect, as the cast included Madame Charton, as *Casilda*; Madame de Lagrange, *Donna Anna*; Mdlle. Feller, *Rosita*; Signor Calzolari, *Alfonso*; Signor Susini, *Gomez*; Signor Mercuriali, *Pueblo*; and Signor De Bassini, *Don Luigi*. In the *divertissement* arranged by M. Gosselin, in the fourth act, Lamoureux, Al'egretti, and the two Pa-cas appeared as principal dancers. The action being in Spain, the scenic artists and the costumiers have had their chance of distinction; and the chorists, being gypsies, Mr. A. Harris's taste has been effectively put in requisition for picturesque groupings, especially in the first act; the development of the story, however, leaving little scope for a very attractive *mise en scène*. The most unfortunate circumstance connected with the opera is, in fact, the libretto, which is an uninteresting and wearisome imbroglio. The scene is set at and near Seville. *Casilda* is of the Preciosa and Emerald species—a kind of Bunnish Bohemian Girl, only that she is *bond fide* of the gypsy tribe. She has no less than three lovers: first, *Don Alfonso*, who, owing to a duel, in which he believes he has killed a rival, has joined the gipsies; secondly, *Don Luigi*, the Governor of Seville, who is married to *Donna Anna*; and, lastly, *Gomez*, a rough "child of the mist." *Don Luigi* invites *Casilda* and her comrades to a *fête*, where she discovers that *Alfonso*, on whom she has bestowed her affections, has been attached to *Donna Anna*. The Governor, discovering the double intrigue, throws *Alfonso* into a dungeon; but, repenting of his harshness, releases him; and it is ascertained that the *Don Ruy* of Arcus, supposed to have been killed by *Alfonso*, is still living. A happy *dénouement* is, of course, achieved, *Casilda* being united to *Alfonso*. The misfortune of this confused libretto is, that *Gomez*, who is the only repulsive character in the entire opera, appears to be badly used. The remaining personages are, one and all, very scampish. If we have left *Rosita* and *Pueblo* unaccounted for, it is that they only figure in the last act, at a bridal party, without the slightest reference to the events of the piece; and in this explanation of the book we not very lucid, we must frankly own that it arises from our utter inability to comprehend the poet's intentions. That the composer must suffer from such a concoction was inevitable. He has had to write a vast quantity of meaningless recitative, and it is rarely that he has been afforded situations sufficient to strike to command sympathy, much more to excite those profound emotions, without which the lyric drama becomes intolerably monotonous.

There is, however, some nice writing in "Casilda," some elegant instrumentation, and some pretty ideas. Its principal defects are in the want of individualization, in the lack of spontaneous imagery, and in the deficiency of fancy and imagination. The machinery is unnecessarily complicated and abstruse, the composer is as prolific of modulation and as overflowing in chromatics as Spohr. The constant changes of key leave no time for the ear to be charmed with a catching theme. If the Royal amateur had been as happy throughout the work as he is with the opening romance of *Casilda*, how different would have been the result! This plaintive melody steals upon the senses at once, and its reiteration at divers parts of the score is always delightful; and in the finale its fascination is irresistible. Rendered by the musical snuff-box voice of Charton, it was the "right spot" in the gloomy portions of the opera. The *aria d'entrata* of Madame de Lagrange was brilliantly sung by her, and encored: her divisions in the *cabaletta* were finely executed. A chorus of the ancient style, "Canta," has merit; but the long scene of *Casilda*, a belt elegantly-cored, was ineffective. A very clever bolero, with a chorus under-current, in the same act, attracted attention: indeed, the dancers were quite Spanish in conception, and were exceedingly relished. A duo between De Bassini and Susini in the third act, is a very dramatic piece of writing, and the quatuor and concerted finale, larger and broader in construction than any other wind-up-act. A prayer of gipsies, and a tramp chorus were the prominent items in the concluding act. The tramp chorus was rapturously re-demanded: it is a most ingenious idea, very skillfully carried out. Harris, who played a Bohemian, gave immense life to the grouping. An unaccompanied trio, sung by Madame Lagrange, Calzolari, and De Bassini, must be cited as good part acting. The artists were called for at the end of each act, and deserved the compliment, for their task was arduous, the facility for good voicing not being one of the Royal composer's attributes.

The forty-fifth and last night of the subscription will take place this evening (Saturday); the theatre will remain open for some additional representations at play-house prices the first of which will be given next Monday, for the benefit of the zealous and indefatigable musical director and conductor, Mr. Bile; on which occasion Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be produced for the first time this season, with Madame Fiorentini as *Donna Anna*, Calzolari's *Don Ottavio*, and Lablache's *Leporello*. Madame Taccani, who formerly held a high position as a *prima donna*, will be the *Zerlina*; Madame Garcia, of Drury-Lane theatre, will be *Donna Elvira*, Susini, the *Commendatore*, and F. Lablache *Musetto*. Rosati and Fierry will dance the minuet, and Madame de Lagrange, Madame Charton and Gardoni will sing some of their favourite airs.

In the next ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Monthly Supplement of Literature, Music, Fine Arts, Drama, and Science, we shall publish our summary of the season, which Mr. Lumley has brought to a conclusion, under such trying difficulties. It is stated that he will commence his campaign in Paris, in October, and that he will continue in the direction of her Majesty's Theatre during the next season of 1853.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The fourth representation of Spohr's "Faust," on Saturday night last, conducted for the first time by Costa (no little gain in the animation of the execution), with Madame Castellani, Mdlle. Anna Zerr, Mdlle. Seguin, Tamberlik, Stigelli, Mei, Soli, Rommi, Polonini, Gregorio, Fornes, and Ronconi; the fifth performance, on Tuesday, of Donizetti's "Lucresia Borgia," with Grisi, Mdlle Seguin, Mario, Mei, Soli, Rommi, Polonini, Tagliacchi, and Ronconi, followed by the third and fourth acts of Donizetti's "Martiri," with Mdlle Juliette Tamberlik, Ronconi, Stigelli, and Marmi; and the sixth night of Meyerbeer's "Propete," on Thursday, with Grisi, Castellani, Fornes, Stigelli, Polonini, Tagliacchi, Rommi, Soli, and Mrio, have been the series of operas since our last notice. Juliette's three act grand opera, announced for production under the composer's direction this evening (Saturday), has been postponed till next Tuesday. Mdlle. Anna Zerr will sustain the part of *Catherine*, and Tamberlik that of *Peter the Great*; the first act is in Saarland, in Holland; the second is at the battle of Pultwa; and the last at Moscow.

ASTLEY'S.

To this theatre Mr. Fitzball has contributed a new spectacular drama, under the title of "Peter the Great," which, for its well-managed situations, and its processional groupings, deserves more than ordinary praise. The theme is the wooing and wedding of the Emperor of all the Russias with Catharine, a peasant and a slave; and the machinations of Eudocia, the divorced Empress, who is all defeated, the curtain falling on the completed marriage ceremonial. The dialogue of the piece is neat, and the hero, the Great Peter, better acted than might have been expected. The temporary vacation at the Princesses' has placed Mr. Ryder at the service of this management, and he gave to the part of the illustrious Emperor an artistic interpretation which elevates the present performance in histrionic rank above the usual level attained at this theatre.

After the melodrama, the Scenes in the Circle demanded attention, and were rendered remarkable by what the bills truly call the "wonderful" feats on the chest of one gymnast, who the other climbs up it, and having reached the apex, balances himself there awhile, then indulges in several bodily contortions and suspensions, head upwards or downwards as it may happen; finally precipitating himself from the summit, attached by his feet only to the perch, on to the shoulders of his coadjutor below, reaching with a somerset the ground in safety. The feats are astonishing, and require the utmost precision from both performers.

OLYMPIC.

"Sink or Swim" is the name of a new comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Thos. Morton, produced on Monday. It is another added to the thousand and one illustrations of *ennui*, whence dreams of suicide and desires for work; and the author has availed himself to the utmost of pre-existing materials, both in regard to characters and incidents. The main situation is that of the *blase* Lord Fawcley (Mr. Hoskins), determining to drown himself, and, in the attempt, running against Adam Sterling (Mr. Farren), a ruined merchant, intent on the same purpose. Mutual explanations ensue, and their common object is postponed for awhile. Meantime, his Lordship agrees to help the merchant with money, for the sake of his wife and daughter; after which, they are to complete the act of self-destruction, only suspended until these arrangements are accomplished. Miss Sterling (Mrs. Walter Lucy), however, being run away with by one of his Lordship's companions, Lord Fawcley finds occupation in the pursuit and a duel. A further trial awaits him, owing to a little goddamned plot contrived at his expense by his uncle, Sir Felix Frankman (Mr. G. Cooke), who passes off Mr. Compson, in the character of an old eccentric gentleman, as the

true claimant of his lordship's title and estates. The news is received by the *blase* nobleman with perfect equanimity; right willing is he to work for his living, on a three-legged stool, in Sterling's counting-house. Hereupon the notable device of the uncle falls to the ground. The faults of this production are its alternate sentimentality and extravagance; with these the performers had to contend; but, as they acted well, the drama was brought successfully through, though it would be prudent to excise some of its heavier dialogue. Mr. Compson's drollery was, indeed, the chief attraction of the piece, but this formed only so small a portion of it as to fail in sustaining the requisite degree of interest. Mr. Farren's pathos, in some domestic scenes, was irresistible; but the opportunities were too few to realise the full advantage even of such acting. Mr. Hoskins, also, had a part entirely to his taste, which he performed with gentlemanly ease, though perhaps somewhat ostentatiously assumed.

VAUXHALL.—The Gardens on Monday were crowded to excess, the attraction being, in a great degree, the announced appearance of the Italian singers; but the concert was postponed, in consequence of a night rehearsal, which was to take place on the same evening, of the new opera of "Casilda," at Her Majesty's Theatre. The sudden fact, however, seemed to have no very powerful effect upon the multitude of visitors, who entered with great spirit into the various enjoyments of the Gardens. The new ballet of "Leola" is exceedingly pretty, and the scenery, dresses, and dances are graceful and appropriate. Mdlle. Pieron and M. Vaudrie executed a *pas de deux* which elicited great applause. The Gardens have been well attended during the week.

ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—Among the fashionable who have attended this entertainment during the past month, were his Serene Highness Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, with the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady E. Stanley, Duke of Montrose, Marchioness of Westmeath, Earl and Countess Granville, Marchioness of Aylesbury, Earl and Countess Grey, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Dufferin, Earl and Countess of Wiltton, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Duke of Leeds, Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton, Countess of Shaftesbury, Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Viscount and Viscountess Gough, Lord Byron, Earl of Darnley, Viscountess Milton, Lord Stanley, Countess of Westmoreland, Viscount and Viscountess Dupplin, Lady St. Leonards, Earl and Countess Fortescue, Right Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Disraeli, Colonel Harvey, &c.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—The members of the National Temperance League gave a series of *filles* in the Gardens on Wednesday and Thursday. They commenced by a grand fancy fair, which was held under a number of marquees very handsomely ornamented with flags, banners, and wreaths of flowers. The stalls, likewise, were tastefully arranged and divided into different compartments representing the districts which had joined the cause of total abstinence. The full band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. In the evening of each day there was the usual concert, presided over by the great maestro himself, M. Jullien. The whole was terminated by the eruption of Mount Etna, the display of fireworks during the course of which elicited immense applause. It was understood at the entrances that not less than 20,000 persons had passed into the gardens during each day.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—This very seasonable resort continues to attract crowds of afternoon and evening visitors. In the Cirque Oriental, the performances of Devane, the Italian Brothers, and the boy-rider, Souillier, maintain their popularity in the unflagging round of amusement.

MUSIC.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of the 129th meeting of the three choirs is before us. The stewards, who undertake the financial responsibilities, are the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Rodney, Archdeacon R. Laro Freer, B.D. (for the second time), the Rev. W. T. Napleton Peoyre, M.A.; Panton Corbett, Esq.; W. M. Kyle, Esq.; and T. Evans, Esq. The festival will commence in the Cathedral on Tuesday, September 14, when Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," Luther's 100th Psalm, P. Humphreys' "Jubilate," Mendelssohn's Psalm xcv. will be executed, besides a Chant for the Psalms and an Anthem for eight voices, by Mr. Townshend Smith, the organist and conductor. Haydn's "Creation," Spohr's cantata, "God, thou art great," and portions of Beethoven's service in C are included in Wednesday's home. On Thursday, Mendelssohn's "Paul" and Spohr's "Last Judgment" are the oratorios; and on Friday morning the festival ends with Handel's "Messiah." For the evening concerts of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in the Shire Hall, the singing of the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, H. Barnby, and Phillips) will be a powerful source of attraction. Madame Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeve, and Herr Formet, will sing their most popular pieces; and, in addition to the before-mentioned vocalists, will be heard in the oratorios and sacred selections. The symphonies and overtures—with Biagrove as leader, and Willy, Cooper, Dando, Mellon, Watkins, J. Lod-r, Cusins, Seymour, E. Chipp, Hill, R. Biagrove, Trust, Wesslake, Lucas, Hutton, W. L. Phillips, Calkin, Howell, Fower, Severn, Pratten, Nicholson, Williams, Baumann, G-frey, Irwin, the Harpers, the Smithies, Chipp, André, &c., in the band—will be Beethoven's in D, and Mendelssohn's in A, Mozart's "Zauberflöte," Weber's "Oberon," A. Mellon's in A minor, and Rossini's "William Tell." On Tuesday and Thursday evenings, after the concerts, balls will be given, with Mr. E. J. Jones as leader of the band.

THE ORCHESTRA AT THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—C. as has engaged the most powerful band ever yet assembled in this country, as the following names will amply prove:—First Violins: Sainton, Biagrove, B-nster, Bezeth, Browne Case, E. Chipp, Clementi, Cooper, Cusins, Dando, Day, Deloiffe, Doyle, Goffre, Griesbach, G. A. Eames, Hill, H. W. Lova, Mellon, Paley, Politzer, Seymour, Thirlwall, T. Loma, Tournour, Watson, Zerbini. Second Violins: Watkins, Anderson, Biagrove, W. Bort, Briley, Bueli, Calkin, J. T. Griesbach, C. and H. Gunnis, Hayward (2), Jay, Kelli, Loder, Marshall, Newham, Neckel, Payton, Perry, Pigott, Shargool (2), Thirlwall, Jun., Westrop, Wilkins. Tenors: Hill, Albert, Boileau, Biagrove, R. Betts, Calkin, S. Glanvill, Hann, Hughes, Thomas, Thompson, Trust, Vennu, Wand Webb, Wesslake, Westrop, E. J. and T. Violoncellos: Lucas, Aylward, Calkin, G. and J. Quest, Hancock, Hatton, Hausmann, Paque, Piatti, Phillips, Reed, R. and W. Kozé, Schroeder, Shepherd, Waite. Double Basses: Howell, Botesin, Bail, Campanile, Castell, Edgar, Flower, Griffiths, Mount, Pratten, Reynolds, Rowland, Severn, Schroeder, L. D., Vaudreol, Winsor, Winterbottom. Fute: Fratten, De Folly, Stanley, Tilley. Oboes: Barret, Nicholson, Malsch, Horton. Clarinets: Lazarus, Williams, Maycock, and Roxbee. Bassoons: Baumann, Larkin, Godfrey, a d Blythe Trumpets: Harpe (2), Irwin, and Handley. Horns: Harp r, C. Jarrett, Rae, and Kelibach Trombones: Cielli, Smithie, jun., Healey. Ophicleide: Prospero. Serpents: Standon and Thirstau. Double Drums: Colpo. Side Drum and Triangle: Seymour; and Bass Drum, Horton. Total: 24 first violins, 26 second violins, 18 tenors, 18 violoncellos, 18 double basses, 18 wood, 12 brass, and 3 percussion: in all, 140 executants. The chorus will comprise 80 sopranos, 20 contraltos, 60 altos, 80 tenors, and 83 basses—323 voices; Mr. Stimpson being the chorus master and organist, and J. O. Mason, Esq., orchestra steward.

THE SICILIAN SOCIETY.—Handel's "Acis and Galatea" was performed on Thursday, at the Albion Hall, London Wall, by the members, under the direction of Mr. Shonbrige, with Mr. J. G. Boordman as organist.

THE ITALIAN OPERA AT BERLIN.—The season will commence in October, with Madame Fiorentini as *prima donna*, for an engagement of two months only, as she has resolved to return to this country, and to sing in oratorios and concerts.

FOREIGN MUNICIPAL NEWS.—The effect of the hot weather in Paris, in the receipts of the theatres and other public entertainments, is manifested in the returns for June, which amount to 688,224*fr.* 41*c.*, being a decrease on the preceding month of no less than 330,086*fr.* 54*c.*, nearly one half.—A new opera entitled "Udine," will shortly be produced in Vienna, the music by M. Wloff, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, director of the Imperial Chapel, and author of the National Hymn; the libretto is by M. de Saint Georges Rubinstein's new opera, the "Battle of Konikovo," is also in great favour in St. Petersburg; perhaps, therefore, the long desired new composer from the south may arrive from the north, as well as the new *prima donna*, if (as it is to be attached to Bellini's) growing eulogy of Bertha Westerland, from Sweden, who is to appear soon in Berlin, with a voice up to F sharp, and an organ of a timbre and charm without precedent.

BRESLAW EXHIBITION.—In the Exhibition of Manufactures now open at Breslaw are several ingots of native gold. Up to the end of the 16th century considerable quantities of gold were found in Silesia, in sands and deposits extending from Banzlaw by Loewenberg and Reichenstein to Goldberg. The last-mentioned town was built by the gold-seekers. The extraction of gold was abandoned from the end of the sixteenth century up to 1827, when the lessee of the arsenic mines of Reichenstein began to abstract it from arsenic. He found it in sufficient quantities to pay the expenses twentyfold. With gold so extracted a large baptismal font has been constructed in the Royal palace at Berlin, and the King has just given orders that three pounds of Silesian gold shall be sent to the goldsmith of the Court to make a vase for the font.

A NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Thomas Woolcombe, the chairman of the South Devon Railway Company, after consultation with the authorities of the manor of Stock Damerel, the trustees of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., has brought forward a grand scheme for public gardens for the combined towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, with their 120,000 or 130,000 inhabitants. This scheme was originated out of the efforts which, during the past few months, have been made by a number of gentlemen, principally members of the South Devon Horticultural Society, with the view to the establishment of public gardens. Mr. Woolcombe's scheme is much more extensive than anything contemplated by the first promoters; it embraces gardens to the extent of from 25 to 30 acres, and the erection of a Crystal Palace, covering an acre of ground. The land to be leased by the trustees of the manor, free of cost, with a view to the improvement of the surrounding property; the cost of laying out and the Crystal Palace is estimated at £25,000, of which Sir Joseph Paxton is of opinion the Crystal Palace would cost £12,000; besides Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Woolcombe has consulted Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Brunel, the engineer, by the whole of whom his plan is highly approved. The site selected is contiguous to the Cornwall Railway, and just in front of the Powles Villas. It commands views of the Sound, Mount Edgcumbe, the Channel, and a considerable extent of country on the eastward. The present notion is to raise the money by debentures. The subject will be further considered at a meeting to be held in a fortnight's time.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We learn from Berlin that the *Prussian Gazette* has pronounced the recent alleged convention of the Northern Powers, published in the *Morning Chronicle* last week, to be a complete fabrication. The *Morning Chronicle*, however, persists in its accuracy.

Advices from Demerara of the 9th of July state that gold has been discovered in that colony up the Cayuni river, and that about £200 had already been brought in. It is all-gold to be remarkably pure and to consist of small lumps, and also of scales and dust. The locality is said to be not more than two or three days' journey into the interior. At present there had been no movement on the part of the population, but it was expected that the arrival of any further quantity would lead to an active exploration.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia during the week ending Saturday last have again been large. They consisted of four vessels to Port Phillip of an aggregate capacity of 3027 tons, and three to Sydney of 1491 tons. There was also an aggregate of 534 tons to Adelaide, South Australia. The exports to Port Phillip and Sydney of goods, tobacco, and spirits were very heavy, although in the latter there has been a slight falling off, as compared with previous weeks, on account of the heavy shipments already made. The number of emigrants is supposed to have been upwards of 1000.

A Quebec paper of the 15th of July gives an account of the loss of a schooner by a land-slip at Cape Blanc.

The late American statesman Henry Clay's will, has been proved. He has bequeathed his property entirely to the members of his family, his widow retaining for her sole use and benefit the Ashland homestead. In regard to his slaves, he has directed that all born after the 1st of January, 1850 shall be liberated and sent to Liberia, the males when they arrive at the age of 24 years, and the females when 25, previous to which they are to be taught to read, write, &c.; and the proceeds of their labour for three years previous to starting are to be appropriated to defray their expenses to their new home. The older slaves are to remain for the benefit of the family.

Mr. J. C. Lanyon, of Redruth, has received from his son in Adelaide a very perfect specimen of a malachite, which he believes is the largest ever found, even in Australia. It measures 4 feet 5 inches on its largest circumference, and 2 feet 1 inch on its smaller, and weighs 112 lbs.

On Tuesday afternoon a man named Charles Mayo was shockingly mutilated on the Great Western Railway, near the terminus, by an engine passing over his legs, and nearly severing them from his body. He expired on the following morning.

The amount of railway calls falling due in August is small, being only £625,401 against £1,867,655 last month. The proportion called by foreign companies is £272,640.

Most disastrous accounts are received of the future prospects of Madeira. It seems not improbable that the celebrated wine of Madeira will be a matter of history. A blight of some sort has entirely destroyed the vine for this year, and seems likely to destroy the vines themselves. It appears in the shape of a thick white powder, which entirely covers the clusters of grapes.

It is said that of 1500 weavers at present unemployed in Paisley, 1200 are desirous of emigrating; representing, at least, 6000 individuals. Arrangements have been made to give free passages to 200 adults. The weavers in other parts of the country are also in distressed circumstances, and many of them are making application to be taken to Australia.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* states that Captain Evans, late Poor-law Inspector, has been appointed Assistant Poor-law Commissioner for Carlow, in the room of Mr. Ball, now one of the members for that county.

The Customs duties for the port of Dublin for the last week were only £15,500, against £17,800 in the corresponding week of last year; tea, £6900; sugar, £2300; wine, £1400; spirits, £400; tobacco, £3900. Mercantile matters of every description have been exceedingly dull throughout the week.

Several provincial papers announce the fact of the potato disease having made its appearance in different parts of England, as well as of Ireland.

The country journals already teem with notices of the approaching harvest. On the whole (except perhaps as to the potato) their tone is favourable.

A valuable seam of blackband ironstone has recently been discovered in the farm of Rathmoor, in the parish of Fenwick, Scotland, and is considered to extend over a large tract of country.

On Saturday, while a number of men were employed in the excavation of the Leeds sewerage works on the Wellington-road, a portion of the tunnelling fell in, burying five of them. Four of them were soon rescued, but the fifth was not got out until several hours had elapsed. He was found alive, though in a most exhausted condition.

A man named James Fletcher, who is of respectable personal appearance and somewhat gentlemanly manners, has been apprehended by the police at Bristol upon charges of uttering forged £5 notes of the Bank of England at several shops in the neighbourhood.

Shortly the various police stations in the metropolis and its outskirts will be connected with one another and the railways by electric telegraph.

Accounts have been received *via* Honolulu from the Gallapagos Islands of the massacre of the crew of an American ship, and the destruction of the vessel by the convicts at Chatham Island. An American cruiser has been sent to inquire into the affair.

At Looe the mackerel seines have taken during the past week about 70,000 mackerel. The greater part has been taken to Plymouth.

Captain Charles Schomberg, R.N., lately serving in the *Wellesley*, under the flag of the Earl of Dundonald, is appointed emigration officer at the port of Dublin.

A flagon and paten, of elegant and elaborate workmanship, enclosed in a wainscot box, have been presented to the parish of St. Peter, Colchester, by an American gentleman named Sears or Sayers, of Boston, United States, with this inscription:—"The gift of David Sears, of Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of North America, to St. Peter's Church, Colchester, where repose the ashes of his English ancestry."

The election of president at the Wesleyan Conference was attended with the following result:—Rev. John Scott, 161; Rev. Dr. Alder, 62; Rev. John Lomas, 36; Rev. Sam. D. Waddy, 9; Rev. R. Keeling, 4; Rev. William Naylor, 3; Rev. Dr. Baile, 1; Rev. Dr. Beaumont, 1.

The first collier steamer, the *John Bowes*, has arrived in the river. She is a long narrow steamer: her length of keel is 140 feet, with a considerable rake both forward and aft; extreme breadth, 25 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 3 inches; draught of water, with 500 tons of coals on board, 13 feet. This, however, was not a full cargo, the vessel, on her first voyage, being somewhat out of trim.

A subscription has been entered into at Alnwick, in North Northumberland, to defray the heavy expenses incurred by Sir George Grey during the severe contest to which he had been exposed.

In addition to the liberal donation of £100 to the Cambridge Asylum from her Royal Highness the Hereditary Duchess of Mecklenburg Straltz, the Hereditary Grand Duke has contributed a donation of £50.

As a large Newfoundland dog was walking along the banks of the Seine, near the Barriere de la Canette, Paris, the animal perceived something floating in the water. The dog immediately jumped in, and with some difficulty, on account of its being muzzled, seized the packet and brought it on shore. On examination it was found to contain the body of a new-born child.

A few days since a Norwegian vessel, bound from Arendal to Portsmouth, came to anchor in the Straits of Dover. On again getting under way, she brought up the cable of the submarine telegraph, which the captain was about to cut with a hatchet, when a French pilot who happened to be near remonstrated with him, and—without without some difficulty—induced him to refrain, and clear the cable from his anchor without injuring it.

Two more deaths by drowning have recently occurred in consequence of the dangerous practice of bathing in the Thames. The one is that of George Bonsfield, aged fifteen years, whose parents reside at 70, Suffolk-street, Borough; and the other that of a boy supposed to be about nine years of age, but whose name is at present unknown.

Mirrors upon locomotives have been tried experimentally so far back as 1819 on the London and South-Western Railway; but were discontinued on account of the mirrors being calculated to distract the attention of the drivers, whose duty it is to look ahead, and of the guards to look for and avert.

Mr. Lucas Stephenson, a tailor and draper, at Bridgegate, Rotherham, was killed a few days ago at the Leeds Central Railway station, in consequence of having incautiously attempted to enter one of the carriages while the train was in motion. He fell on the line, and the wheels of the carriages instantly cut off his head.

It is rumoured that a gold mine has been discovered on the Earl of Errol's estate, within two miles of Linlathgow.

Some of the electors in the Tower Hamlets have resolved upon a public subscription, in order to purchase a freehold house in that borough to present to Mr. Thompson, as a testimony of respect for his late parliamentary services.

Last week we noticed the occurrence of a fire at the railway store-house, Ashford. The amount of damage sustained on the occasion was not so great, as was at first supposed, not exceeding one-fourth its extent. The various, &c., brass, glass, cloth, &c., departments were not destroyed, and only about a third of the property contained therein was consumed.

Mr. H. Snowden, the well-known proprietor of the dining-rooms in Maiden-lane, committed suicide on Wednesday morning, by plunging head foremost into the eastern of his house which contained only about three feet of water. He was previously apparently in his usual excellent state of health and spirits.

The *Official Savoy Gazette* states that the cure of the grape blight lately recommended, consisting of a deep incision to be made in the trunk of the vine close to the root, has been extensively tried, and everywhere with success.

Arrangements have been fully consummated by which a line of ocean steamers is to be established between Canada and Liverpool, in connexion with the Portland and Montreal Railroad, commencing in the autumn of 1853, in season for the fall and winter business.

A young lady, Miss Fanny Wilson, of Newry, Ireland, lost her life a few days ago, in consequence of her clothes having caught fire while she was making arrangements for tea.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 443. By Nabob, M. E. R., Depo, P. D., Paddy, Khly Dunlop, are correct. **TUSCAN.** This work in question was printed and published at Rome in 1815. It is entitled "Les Principales Ouvertures du Jeu des Échecs, dans les deux Manières Italienne et Française, par Scarpin Dabivis de Rome." J. M. Porto Bello N.B.—The list of the Edinburgh Chess Club already numbering above six members, is now published, and may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Robertson. **A.G.**—Whether you are right, but the author's copy has been destroyed, and we have no ready means of ascertaining positively. **A MEMBER OF THE CAMBRIDGE CHESS CLUB.**—If we meet with any analysis of the variation in question you shall hear of it. **AN ANSWER TO JUDY.**—They shall be examined and reported on next week. We have not got the Non-est hand. **NORTHUMBRIAN.**—The best move in the first instance, we think, is—7. P to Q 4th; and in the second, 20. B to K 7th. **LEX.**—Perhaps, conjoinly, Mr. Staunton having the assistance of Mr. Petroff and Major Jaenisch; but nothing is positively settled yet. **ARDERS.**—The article by the great Russian players was too lengthy for our columns, but it will be found complete in the May and June Numbers of the *Chess-players' Chronicle*.

Any young provincial Chess Club desirous of engaging in a match by Correspondence is requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Greenwich Literary Institution.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 443.

WHITE. 1. Q to K 31
2. K takes P
BLACK. P to K B 4th
P to K Kt 6th
WHITE. 3. B to K K 4th
4. Q to K K 6th—Mate

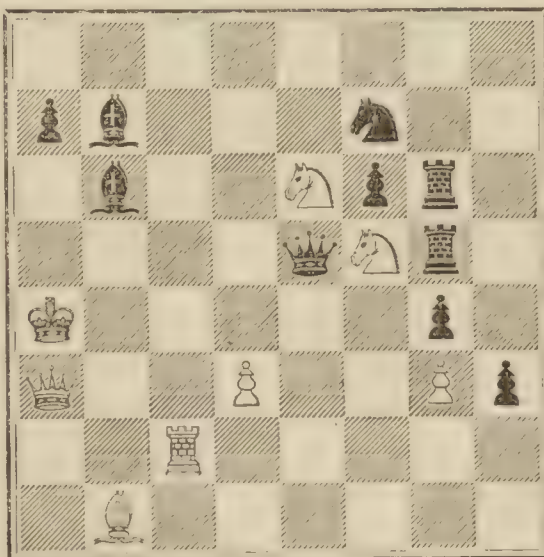
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 444.

At the express desire of many subscribers, we shall withhold the solution of this beautiful stratagem for a few days longer.

PROBLEM No. 445.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following fine game is one played by the celebrated Russian player Petroff; his antagonist on this occasion being Mr. Siewielunski, an amateur of distinguished merit.

(Evans' Gambit)

WHITE (Mr. Petroff.) 1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 31
3. B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th
5. P to B 3d
6. P to Q 4th
7. Castles
8. Kt takes B
9. Q to her Kt 3d
10. Q takes Q B P
11. P to K 5th
12. Kt takes Kt
13. P to K B 4th
14. B takes Kt
15. Q to Q B 4th
16. Q takes Q B P
17. Q takes Q
18. B to K 3d
19. K R to Q B sq
20. K R to Q B 7th
21. K R to Q B 5th
22. K R to Q B 4th
BLACK (Mr. S.) 1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3d
3. B takes Kt P
4. B to Q R 4th
5. P takes P
6. B takes Q B P (a)
7. P takes Kt
8. Kt takes P (c)
9. P to K 5th
10. P takes Kt
11. P to K B 3d (b)
12. Kt takes P (c)
13. P to K 5th
14. B takes B
15. Q to Q B 4th
16. Q takes Q B P
17. Q takes Q
18. Kt to Q B 3d
19. K R to Q B sq
20. K R to Q B 7th
21. P to Q Kt 5th
22. P to Q Kt 6th
WHITE (Mr. Petroff.) 36. B to K B 2d
37. B takes K R P
38. Q R to Q Kt sq
39. Q R takes Q Kt P
40. B to K sq
41. K to B 2d (g)
42. P to K Kt 4th
43. K R to K 5th (ch)
44. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)
45. Q R to Q Kt 6th
46. Q R to Q 6th (ch)
47. K R to K 7th (ch)
48. K R to K 8th (ch)
49. K R to K 7th (ch)
50. R takes K (ch)
51. R takes Q P
52. P to K R 4th
53. P to K B 5th
54. P takes P
55. R to K 4th
56. P to K R 6th
57. K takes Q
58. R to K 7th (ch)
59. R to K Kt 7th
60. R to K B 5th
61. B to K B 5th
62. P to K B 5th
63. P to K B 6th (dis)
64. B to K Kt 7th
65. R to Q B 5th
66. R to Q B 6th (ch)
BLACK (Mr. S.) P to K 6th
P to K 7th
B to K B 4th
K to K 3d
K R to Q B 8th
P to Q 5th
B to Q 6th
K to Q 3d
K to Q B 3d
P to Q B 3d
B to Q B sq
P takes B
B to K 3d
B to K Kt 5th
P to K 8th
"Q takes" (ch)
R to K 7th
K to Q B 3d
B to K B 4th
B to Q 6th
B to K R 3d
K to Q 4th
K to L 3d
B to Q B 5th
B to Q 6th
And Black gave up the contest.

(a) An unusual move, and one not to be commended; as it gives the adversary a man far too much command of the board.
(b) Kt to K B 3d would have been still worse.
(c) The attack is formidable; but Black proves himself equal to the emergency, and contrives to come out of the struggle at this point without any very serious disadvantage.
(d) R to K B 5th (ch), and then K to Q Kt 5th, at the proper moment, would perhaps have been better.
(e) With the object of playing the other Rook to the Q B 7th presently, and thus getting an attack upon the Kt Pawn.
(f) While an inactive Rook's can be played, of R to Q B 7th quite useless; he therefore moves his R there in the hope of playing it at K Kt 5th.
(g) The ingenuity and precision of Mr. Petroff's play from this moment render the whole ending an excellent study for the young amateur.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 750.—By COLONNA.

White: K at K B 2d, R at Q R 5th, B at K B sq and Q Kt 4th, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at K Kt 5th and K B 31.
Black: K at his Kt 21, B at Q Kt 23, Ps at K Kt 31, K B 2d and 5th, Q 5th, Q R 2d and 3d.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 751.—By R. D. M.

White: K at Q B 5th, B at K B 3d; Ps at K Kt 31 and 5th, K 3d, Q 2d and Q R 31.
Black: K at his 4th, Ps at K Kt 2d, K 31, Q 6th, and Q R 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 752.—By R. E. W., of Oxford.

White: K at Q R 8th, Q at her 4th, R at Q Kt 2d, B at K sq, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at Q R 21 and 5th.
Black: K at Q R 31, Q at K R 31, Rs at K Kt 3d and Q B 3d, B at Q Kt 4th, Ps at K 6th and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 753.—By Mr. BIGLAND.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, Q at K B 2d, Bs at K 2d and Q B sq.
Black: K at Q R 8th, B at K B 8th, Kt at K R 5th; Ps at B 4th, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 754.—By T. of Penzance.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at her sq, B at Q B 8th, Kt at K 4th, Ps at Q Kt 2d and 4th, and R K 3d.
Black: K at Q B 31, R at K Kt 2d, B at K 31, B at K 6th, Ps at Q B 2d and Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 755.—By J. P., of Lisbon.

White: K at K B 2d, R at Q Kt 5th, B at K Kt 6th, Kt at Q B 7th, P at Q B 2d.
Black: K at his 5th, Ps at K B 4th and 5th, K 2nd, and Q 3d.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing engagements for the coming week stand as follows:—Monday, Wolverhampton; Tuesday, Yarmouth; Wednesday, Tunbridge and Reading; Thursday, Coventry and Lynn.

AQUATIC FIXTURES.—Monday: Shadwell, Hatcham New Town (Surrey Canal), Purfleet, Forby, North Shields, Gole, and Manchester and Salford Regatta. Tuesday: Prince of Wales's Yacht Club Match, Channon Sculls, the Tower, and Teignmouth Regatta. Wednesday: Regatta at Badger's Salterton. Thursday: Dawlish (Devon) and Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta. Friday: Eymouth Saturday: Barnes Regatta.

CRICKET REGISTER.—Monday: Match at Ashfield, Sussex, Beverley (All England), Appleshaw, and Bradford; Tuesday, at Southwell; Wednesday, at T. Union; Thursday (All England), at Northampton, at the Vine (Sevenoaks), and Appleshaw; and Friday, at the Vine.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—So much time was taken up in settling the Goodwood account that we can only furnish a short nominal quotation:—

BRIGHTON STAKES.
5 to 1 agst I-chia
5 to 1 — Phlegma
3 to 1 agst Songstress
6 to 1 agst Hesse Homburg
7 to 1 — Harpsichord
4 to 1 agst Stockwell (f)
8 to 1 agst Phlegathon
8 to 1 — Hampden
20 to 1 agst Harbinger

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The fine weather attracted a large and fashionable attendance to the Grand Stand, which has been greatly improved by the addition of a commodious suite of rooms for the transaction of the business of the course. The late hour, however, at which the races commenced—a quarter before three—was very generally disapproved, and the half hour intervals caused the sports to be protracted until nearly seven o'clock.

The following is a return of the day's racing:—

The **TRIAL STAKES.**—Little Savage (Flatman), 1. Knight of the Thistle (Charlton), 2.

The **BRIGHTON STAKES.**—Hesse Homburg (Pettit), 1. Snarry (T. Sherwood), 2. Phlegma (J. Mann), 3. Stamford (Alcroft), 4.

The **TOWN PLATE.**—Margaret of Anjou (Steggles), 1. The Moor (S. Rogers), 2.

The **PAVILION PLATE.**—Timid Fawn (Charlton), 1. Young England (Denman), 2.

The **BRIGHTON NURSERY STAKES.**—Knavery (Alcroft), 1. Miss Emma (J. Goater), 2.

The **THE KEEPER'S PLATE.**—Cotton Lady (Rickards), 1. Plumstead (Barker), 2.

THURSDAY.

The **TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.**—Rataplan, 1. Cotherstone colt, 2.

The **BRIGHTON CUP.**—Sharavogue, 1. Pan, 2.

The **MARINE PLATE.**—Timid Fawn, 1. Kilmenny, 2.

The **BIENNIAL STAKES.**—Catherine Hayes walked over.

AQUATICS.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—This most popular and old-established wager was contested for on Monday, on the Thames. In addition, the Fishmongers' Company had liberally granted various money prizes, as an extra incentive to exertion. The following contended:—Charles Constable, Lambeth, 1. Thomas Kent, Rotherhithe, 2. Benjamin Coxlade, Paul's-wharf, 3. Joseph John Rook, Battersea, 4. Joshua J. Fife, Rotherhithe, 5. Matthew W. Field, Limehouse, 6. The first man received the livery and badge, bequeathed by Thomas Doggett, "a famous comedian," in commemoration of the happy accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of Great Britain, and a guinea given by the Fishmongers' Company; the second and third, £4 10s. and £2 14s. 2d., the gift of the late Sir W. Joiffe, arising from the interest of £212, South Sea Stock; and the fourth man a guinea and a half, and the fifth and sixth a guinea each (if they rowed the distance), from the Fishmongers' Company. The instance, as it is well known, was from the Swan at London-bridge to the Swan at Chelsea. After a well-contested race, the boats came in in the order as above stated. The men were afterwards substantially regaled by the Fishmongers' Company, at the Old Swan at Chelsea.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE, AND ST. PETER'S, PINLICO, REGATTA.—A very respectably conducted race, worthy of support, took place on Monday, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the ladies and gentlemen of the above parishes. Grand Heat: Edwin Gale, 1. John Wing, 2. Sullivan, 3. Burton, 4. **ST. MARGARET'S AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER, REGATTA.**—The watermen and lightermen in these parishes afforded considerable gratification to a vast number of spectators in their contest on Monday. Grand Heat: J. Gostley and W. Ellis, 1. Hunt and Hubert, 2.

BLACKWALL REGATTA.—This annual aquatic sport took place on Monday, and was attended by a vast assemblage of both sexes, who crowded the shore the whole distance to which the race extended. The heats extended from the Folly House to the East India Dock Buoy, twice round. The Final and Grand Heat: J. Cory (dark blue), 1. C. Atkins (yellow), 2. The winner, J. Cory, is thereby entitled to a new boat.

FOLKSTONE REGATTA.—The annual regatta was fixed for Thursday; but, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, all the matches were postponed except the first sailing match. Considerable interest was excited by the exhibition of Mr. Lacon's boat-lowering apparatus, which was fitted to one of the splendid steamships of the South-Eastern and Continental Steam-ship Company. A boat was lowered by one man three times, with Mr. Lacon and three other men in her, while going at the rate of 124 knots per hour, and the experiment was repeated several times during the course of the day, with perfect success. An engraving of Mr. Lacon's apparatus appeared in No. 551 of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.

A few days ago Mr. Jonathan Steele, of Hawkshead, while fishing in Esthwaite Lake, in Westmoreland, caught in his landing-net a viper, which measured nearly two feet long. He kept it alive for some time, and then destroyed it.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION.

GEORGE ALEXANDER STEEVENS once declared an English election to be "madman's holiday." However significant this comparison may have been of the extravagance of our elections in times past, it but ill characterises the savage and revengeful spirit in which the elections have just been conducted in Ireland. Kilkenny has been one of the hotbeds; and each succeeding account has added to the list of enormities committed in the exercise of what each party perversely terms freedom of opinion. Obstruction of voters, forebly carrying them away, and in some cases imprisonment, are recorded; and fierce intimidation rendered the polling-places perilous to approach.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* states that, on the evening before the polling commenced, almost all the cars sent out to bring in Lord James Butler's voters had been attacked on the roads by mobs who broke the vehicles, clipped and disfigured the horses, and drove the drivers back. At Donnet's Bridge the rioters flung the cars into the river. A large proportion of the missing electors had been carried off from their own houses during the night by regularly-organised and armed bodies of men, each having its own district marked out for operations; the others were met at short distances from the town by similar parties stationed on all the roads, and forced, in terror of their lives, either to return home or to join their captors and poll for Greene and Slee. Several fights were made to obtain a passage, but in few cases did they succeed, the force of the enemy being far too strong for them. Yet, in the face of these records of violence, the electors of Kilkenny have been complimented on their *orderly and peaceable conduct* during the recent election!

The scene which the artist has pictured upon the next page is, however, in a far better vein. Here the county electors are returning victorious; the street is hung with banners of defiance, and branches of trees in triumph; the shouting was tremendous, as the mounted electors poured along the road in any but processional order and dignity; but their enthusiasm is in a far happier spirit than that which marked the previous days of "freedom of election."

SUSSEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTHING could be more appropriate than the choice of Battle Abbey as the meeting-place of the Sussex Archeological Society, which assembled within its venerable walls on the 23d ult. About one o'clock, the visitors, about 500 in number, found themselves safely installed within the great hall to hear the various "papers" read. The Earl of Waldegrave presided at the table placed across the dais, taking his seat in the state chair. At either end of the table were Lady Webster and the Countess of Chichester; the Countess of Waldegrave, Lady Sophia Pelham, and other guests of distinction being also present.

Amongst other matters of curiosity exhibited was a portfolio of drawings, contributed by W. H. Brooke, Esq., F.S.A., containing 12 sketches of Fresco Paintings discovered on cleaning the walls of Battle Church; 6 sketches, interior of the church and mural paintings; 4 sketches, remains of Roman Villa, discovered at Eastbourne, Sussex; large view of Roman Villa, at Hartlip, Kent; large view of Roman Castrum at Lympne, Kent; 6 sketches of Sheldred Priory, and Fresco Painting; 7 sketches of Wiston Hall and ancient remains at Steyning; 6 sketches, remains of Cowdray House, Sussex; 5 etchings of Hermitageux Castle, Sussex. There was also a number of autograph letters from the collection of P. O. Callaghan, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Lord Waldegrave having opened the meeting, the business of the day was commenced by Mr. Blauw, who proposed a considerable number of new members, who were unanimously elected.

At the close of the reading of the several papers (illustrative of Battle, and other interesting portions of Sussex), Mr. M. A. Lower kindly acted as cicerone to go through the grounds, explaining the architectural features of various por-



MEETING OF THE SUSSEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, IN THE HALL OF BATTLE ABBEY.

tions of the abbey. The first visit paid was to the cloisters, where Mr. Lower pointed out the various works referred to in his interesting and ably-written "Chronicles of Battle Abbey," as having been executed by Abbot Walter, in 1171. The party thence proceeded to the refectory, a structure in the early English style. After explaining the features of this fine building, and pointing out the peculiarity of "the reader's staircase" on the eastern side, Mr. Lower led his followers to the beautiful and spacious crypts beneath. Pending the examination of the crypts, a discussion ensued between several of the *savans* present as to the origin of these chambers; which ended in Mr. Lower's deducing from their occurrence in the earliest churches that they had some reference to the catacombs under the city of Rome. The party then bent their steps to the long range of vaults of Norman date under the terrace, supposed to have been used as vaults for the stowage of wine, &c. These vaults terminate in two slender and elegant towers, situated at the western end of the terrace. These towers are the only fragments remaining of a building commenced in the time of Henry VIII. for the reception of the Princess, subsequently Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Anthony Browne, who had been appointed one of her guardians. Death, however, cut off Sir Anthony before the completion of the suite of apartments destined for her use, and Elizabeth never became a guest of Battle Abbey. Emerging from these vaults by a long and dark passage, the party of explorers next visited the site of the Abbey Church and of the high altar, the spot where Harold's body is stated to have been found. It was here remarked by a gentleman, that however true might be Mr. Hunter's theory of the comparatively unreliable character of tradition, still it was to tradition that we were indebted for the discovery of the spot where Harold fell. Proceeding through the private side-door of the outer wall, the party then visited

small building, the cost of which is estimated at £1400. The architect is Mr. Hawkins, of London. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, who are patrons of the living of Bottisham, give the site (one acre); the farmers of the parish give the carriage of the materials, more than £100 value; and upwards of £900 has been raised by subscription, of which the Vicar munificently gives £500, the Church Building Society £200; E. Hailstone, Esq., the Vicar's brother, £50; George Jenyns, Esq., £30; and the Archbishop of York (late Vicar) and the High Sheriff (W. P. Hamond, Esq.), each £25. Then there is the Endowment Fund, which must be at least £1000 previous to consecration; to this the Vicar and his brother give sums equal to those contributed by them to the building-fund, and Trinity College adds £250, the Master of Trinity making also a private donation of £20.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was attended by a large concourse of people from the surrounding villages; by the clergy of the district, the High Sheriff, Mr. R. G. Townley, &c. A hymn was sung, the Vicar read the 132nd Psalm, the stone was laid by the High Sheriff, the Vicar then offered up suitable prayers, another hymn was sung, and the blessing closed the ceremony. The company then withdrew to Anglesea Abbey, which has recently been partially restored by Mr. Hailstone; and in the grounds a rural *fête* was given to the children of the parish, who were plentifully regaled with tea and plum cake.

At six o'clock upwards of 100 ladies and gentlemen partook of the splendid hospitality of the Vicar, in the Abbey-hall, which was decorated with evergreens and floral devices. The tradesmen and labourers connected with the Church had their dinner of beef on the ground, at the Lode.

Several appropriate toasts were drunk, and Mr. Witt, of Swaffham Prior,

Battle Church, where Mr. Lower directed their especial attention to the monument of Sir Anthony Browne, and of his lady, daughter of Sir John Gage, an ancestor of the present owner of Fittle-place. Mr. Lower pointed out the various brasses, monuments, and other objects of architectural interest, presented by this ancient church. Proceeding thence through the street, the party approached the splendid Great Gateway, which, Mr. Lower said, was recorded as having been built by Abbot Ketling, in the time of Edward III., though some portions of the wings were of Norman date. The left wing, Lady Webster explained, was formerly used as a town hall; but this practice was discontinued on the ground of the supposed insecurity of the building; and, in 1793, it fell down twenty-four hours after a crowded meeting had been held in it. Upon re-entering the abbey walls, the party received a large accession of numbers, and the attention of those present was directed to the examination of several interesting antiquities exhibited by Robert Mercer, Esq. Amongst them was a flint celt found on that gentleman's estate at Brede, and a particularly fine medal of Gustavus Adolphus. The visitors then proceeded to the gardens.

While Mr. Lower and his band of listeners had been going their interesting round, various parties had been examining the grounds, inspecting the refectory, and availing themselves of the "free warren" so unstintingly accorded by the noble owner of the abbey, to visit the different apartments. The saloon, an elegant and charming room, constructed (apparently) out of one of the cloisters, attracted especial attention.

At four o'clock, dinner was served in the ancient Refectory, fitted up for the occasion. The abbey bell rang out its summons, and the guests poured in from every part of the garden and grounds. Upwards of 400 guests sat down to table.

NEW CHURCH AT BOTTISHAM LODGE.

The parish of Bottisham, in the county of Cambridge, is one of considerable extent; and one part of it, rather thickly inhabited, is at so great a distance from the parish church, that practically it may be said to be destitute of that spiritual ministrations to which every Englishman has a claim from the religious establishment of the country. Out of a population of 1549, the hamlets of Bottisham Lodge, Lang Meadow, and the neighbouring fen, contribute no less than 771, that is, almost one-half; and none of these are nearer their parish church than mile and a half, while some of them are distant four miles from it.

The Vicar of Bottisham, the Rev. Mr. Hailstone, has long sought to remedy this defect, and on the 28th ult. he had the satisfaction of laying the foundation-stone of the new church of St. James, at Bottisham Lodge. It will be a neat,

king, of London. The architect is Mr. Hawkins, of London. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, who are patrons of the living of Bottisham, give the site (one acre); the farmers of the parish give the carriage of the materials, more than £100 value; and upwards of £900 has been raised by subscription, of which the Vicar munificently gives £500, the Church Building Society £200; E. Hailstone, Esq., the Vicar's brother, £50; George Jenyns, Esq., £30; and the Archbishop of York (late Vicar) and the High Sheriff (W. P. Hamond, Esq.), each £25. Then there is the Endowment Fund, which must be at least £1000 previous to consecration; to this the Vicar and his brother give sums equal to those contributed by them to the building-fund, and Trinity College adds £250, the Master of Trinity making also a private donation of £20.

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Several appropriate toasts were drunk, and Mr. Witt, of Swaffham Prior,

handed to the Vicar a cheque and cash amounting to £24, as the result of a little subscription which he had set on foot amongst the strangers present. After the company had separated, the Vicar retained his seat for awhile, to



NEW CHURCH AT BOTTISHAM LODGE, CAMBRIDGE.

entertain the cricketers, the musicians, and many others, with the good things which still remained on the table.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROMAN PAVEMENT, AT WOODCHESTER.

The celebrated Roman Pavement discovered towards the close of the last century, at Woodchester, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, has just been opened, and exhibited for the benefit of a local charity, at the suggestion of the Rev. John Williams, rector of Woodchester. The pavement is partly in the churchyard, and partly in the adjoining orchard. After being partially uncovered for many years, in 1793 the Rev. Mr. Lyons ascertained by various openings which he caused to be made in the ground to the depth of about four feet, its complete design, form, and dimensions. It appears to have been a square of 48 feet 10 inches. Its general design is a circular area of 25 feet diameter, inclosed with a square frame of 24 compartments, enriched with

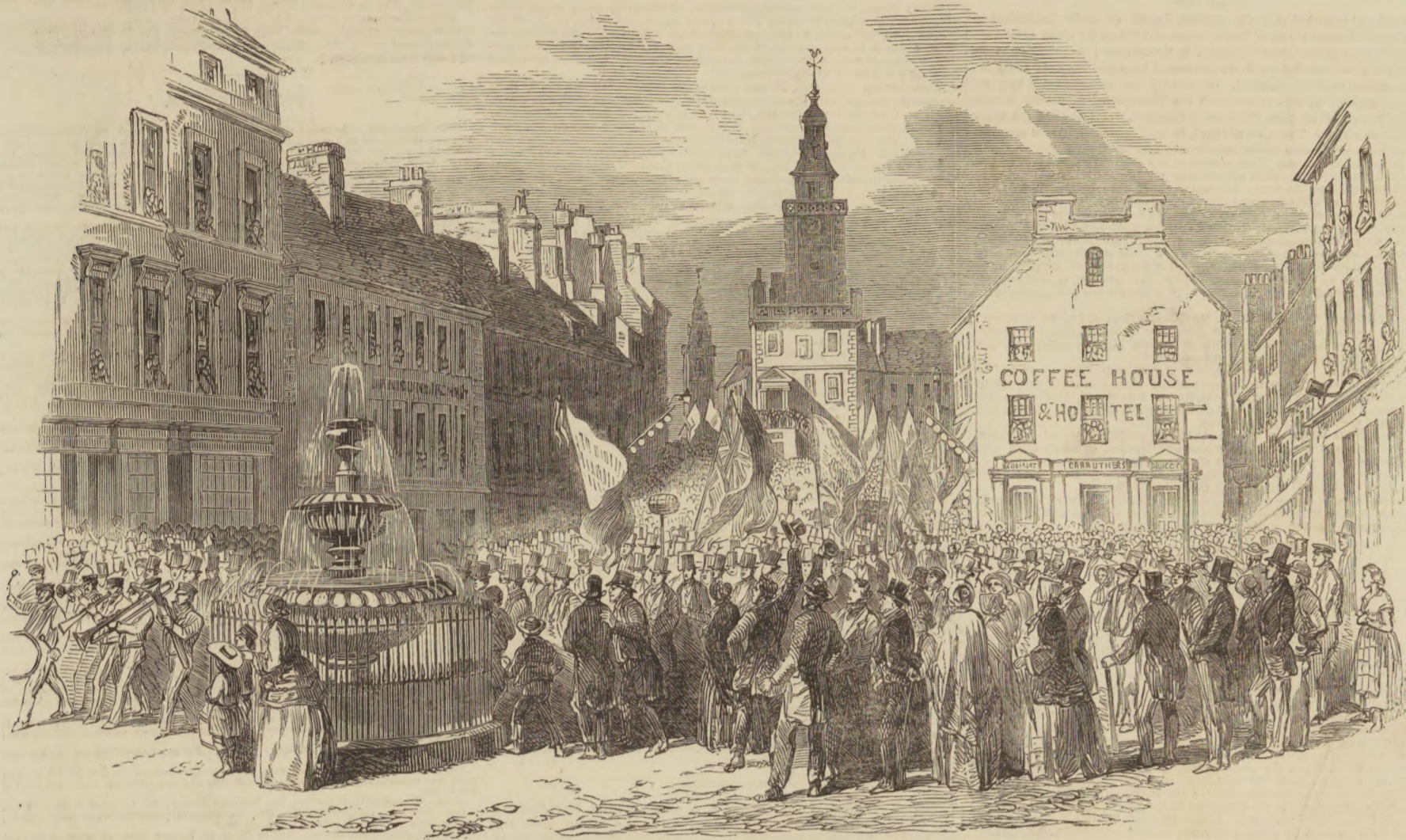


SQUARE OF THE ROMAN PAVEMENT, WOODCHESTER.

a great variety of guilloches, scrolls, frets, and other antique architectural ornaments, edged on the inside by a braided guilloche, and on the outside by a labyrinth fret. The large circular area is enclosed by a highly-ornamented border, and immediately within this are representations of various beasts, originally twelve in number; in an inner circle are figures of birds, and within this circle is an octagonal compartment with representations of fish; no part of the central octagon is at present in existence, and some of the figures of the animals and birds are also mutilated and destroyed. Our Artist has engraved one of the many squares into which the pavement is divided. The Rev. Mr. Lyons considered this pavement to be unquestionably superior to anything of the same kind hitherto found in Britain.



THE KILKENNY ELECTION.—CHAIRING OF THE RETURNED MEMBERS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



GRAND PROCESSION OF THE GORBALS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, AT DUMFRIES.

TEMPERANCE GRAND EXCURSION.

THE Gorbals Temperance Society have recently given their members and friends an excursion, which for economy and enjoyment, we think, scarcely has a parallel in the record of such festivals. The treat consisted of a journey on the 19th ult., from Glasgow to Dumfries and back, a distance of 184 miles, at the unprecedentedly low fare of 2s. 6d. each. The party, which consisted of about 900 individuals, left Glasgow by the South-Western Railway at a quarter to nine o'clock: there were additions made to the number at Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Sanquhar; and the train reached Dumfries at about one o'clock. Here great preparations had been made by the Dumfriesians, and the teetotallers of the south to give them a hearty and enthusiastic reception. The whole town turned out to meet them, while several hundreds of teetotallers from Sanquhar, Kilwinning, Lockerby, &c., were in waiting with temperance banners flying, and bands of music playing. On the platform of the Dumfries station, Mr. Livingstone and the directors of the trip were kindly greeted by a deputation from the committee of the Dumfries Total Abstinence Society, headed by the Rev. Mr. Goold, vice-president of the society; the Rev. Mr. Clark, the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Rev. Mr. Pullar, Messrs. Sharp, Milligan, &c.

The whole party having been marshalled within the station gates, marched out with their banners flying, and preceded by the Gorbals Society's fine band, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude. The Sanquhar, Kilwinning, and

other parties, followed the Glasgow detachment; while the entire procession was preceded by the above-named clergymen, Messrs. Livingstone, Sharp, Milligan, and the committees of the various societies represented. The town bells rung out a merry peal in honour of the visit, and the bands played martial airs. By previous arrangements preparation had been made at the town's academy for the reception of the party, and refreshments were spread out for them in the various class rooms of that large institution. Here the company assembled on the lawn, whence they marched in order into the apartments, where they partook of sandwiches, tarts, and clear cold water. In each of the various class rooms one of the clergymen presided, and said grace. The multitude having been refreshed, again formed in procession to see the objects of public interest in Dumfries, proceeding along the principal street, through the market-place, where the beautiful fountain placed there was in full play, to view the grave of Robert Burns. On entering the romantic graveyard, the bands ceased to play and the banners were furled, in respect to the resting-place of the silent dead. The company, on entering the gate, turned round the west gable of the church, along the walk and past the grave and mausoleum of the ploughman bard. The gates of the monument were kindly thrown open, and the interior, with its fine sculpture, inspected. The visitors then returned to the street, and proceeded to the docks, and along the verdant banks of the Nith, turning across the ancient bridge and on towards the observatory on the Maxwellton side of the river. After passing the observatory, the procession advanced to the top of Corbally

Hill, and enjoyed the picturesque view of the town, and the splendid panorama bounded by the mountain-ridges of Cumberland and Galloway, and the lofty Criffle, with its cloud-capped summits.

The visitors, having given three hearty cheers to the proprietor, for his permission to climb the hill, returned to the academy in the town amidst the loud cheers of the spectators. On their reaching it, Mr. Livingstone proposed a vote of thanks to the Provost and Magistrates for the arrangements they had made for the reception of their visitors, to the clergymen who had honoured them with their countenance and encouragement; also to the committee of the Dumfries Temperance Society, and specially to Mr. Welsh, the secretary, for his indefatigable exertions in preparing for their reception. The vote was acknowledged by three hearty cheers, and the procession having re-formed, walked back through the town to the railway station, to the music of the steeple bells.

A carriage, with a printing-press upon it, gaily decorated with evergreens, followed the procession, and several pressmen were busily engaged throwing off a song of welcome to the total abstinents of the West of Scotland, on their visit to Dumfries; also "An Address by the Dumfries and Maxwellton Total Abstinence Society, on the Day of the Grand Temperance Demonstration, held on the 19th July, 1852."

The excursionists, after a pleasant journey, reached Glasgow safely about half-past nine o'clock.

In the evening a monster open air meeting was held, when the Rev. Mr. Goold presided; and the assembly was addressed on the subject of Temperance, by Messrs. Ferguson and Adamson, of that city.



THE ROYAL FREEMASON'S SCHOOL, FOR FEMALE CHILDREN, WANDSWORTH COMMON, OPENED ON MONDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

It is worthy of remark that, as the buildings for the charitable institutions of the metropolis become too small for the benevolent objects for which they were erected, they are almost invariably rebuilt in the environs; thus insuring to the inmates health and comfort which the increase of the great town, in many instances, renders very problematical. On Monday was inaugurated a very interesting specimen of this removal—in the Freemasons' School for Female Children, just completed upon Wandsworth Common, contiguous to the Clapham Railway station. The new building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and has a lofty central tower, surmounted by a low spire, at the angles of which are pinnacled turrets. This portion of the design is very picturesque, and harmonises with the gables and dormer windows of the main building. Mr. P. Hardwick is the architect. The materials are red and grey bricks; and the works have been well executed by Messrs Piper, the contractors.

Previous to the ceremony of dedication, the girls from this institution, and the boys, supported by the craft, attended divine service at St. Ann's Church, Wandsworth, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Headhill, and produced an excellent collection at the doors. The grand lodge was next opened in due form by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; then the children, followed by the Masters, Past Masters, &c., arrayed in full masonic costume, with the military bands, walked in procession to the spot appointed for the dedication.

Mr. P. Hardwick, the architect; B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P., the treasurer; Mr. Beadon, the magistrate; and Mr. F. Crew, the secretary, delivered appropriate addresses, explanatory of the cause of erecting the new building in lieu of that so long known in the Westminster-road.

A poetical address, written by Mrs. S. C. Hall, was very effectively recited by one of the girls belonging to the school; which was followed by an anthem, sung by Messrs. F. Smith, George, Perren, &c., as also Mrs. A. Newton and the Misses Wells. At intervals, the 1st Life Guards and Coldstream bands, and Adams's band were called into requisition.

The ceremony of dedication was succeeded by a *déjeuner*, served by Messrs. Watson, Coggin, and Banks, of the Freemasons' Tavern, of which about 1200 ladies and gentlemen partook, beneath a marquee and smaller tents.

The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., presided, supported by the Earl of Yarborough, D.G.M., Lord D. Stuart, B. B. Cabell, Esq., &c. In the course of the day several considerable subscriptions were announced, amongst which were 300 guineas, presented by ladies in sums of five guineas each, and which renders them life-governors of the institution.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION hold their sixth annual meeting at Ludlow, on Monday, August 23d, and the following days; the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., president. The town and neighbourhood abound with objects of interest to the antiquarian. It is scarcely necessary to mention the castle, the church, and the remains (small indeed) of the old monastic building adjoining it, called the college. In the town are several curious old houses, the Feathers Inn, and the almshouses in Old-street. Close adjoining is Ludford, where James II. was resolved on his Welsh progress; and not far distant is Whitchurch, another old seat of the Charltons, one of the rooms of which is still hung with ancient tapestry. Near to Whitchurch is Calnam Camp, probably Roman. On the other side of Ludlow is the gate and remains of the Priory of Bromfield, and farther on is Stoke Castle, with its great hall in good preservation. On the Welsh side is the modern building of Downton Castle, with a fine collection of pictures, made by that learned and distinguished man, Mr. Payne Knight; beyond is Wigmore Castle; and at the Grange, the great barn of the Abbey of Wigmore. In the church at Leintwardine, the *veredol* is of the finest work, though much mutilated. Besides these are Brandon Camp, remains of Hopton Castle, and Offa's Dyke, and many other matters of archaeological curiosity.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The fourteenth annual show of the Great Yorkshire Agricultural Society commenced its manifold proceedings at Sheffield on Monday. The centre of the society's operations is a grass field, situated about a mile from the centre of the town, known as the Lloyd's cricket ground. The entries exceed those both of the Thirsk and Bridlington meetings, the excess over the latter being of nearly 100 entries. Among the noble exhibitors, who are more numerous than usual, are the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Faversham, and Lord Wenlock. There are about 60 exhibitors of implements, and 400 entries in this department. There is a large entry of stock, the number being pretty nearly 600. The trial of the implements began on Monday morning. The arena for the operations of the ground implements was two adjacent fields situated at Attercliffe, on the margin of the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway. The trial of the other implements, including thrashing machines, brickmaking machine, &c., was conducted in the show yard. The machines were three in number; namely M'Cormick's, manufactured by Burgess and Key (price £25); Hussey's, manufactured by Crosskill (price £21); and Hussey's, manufactured by W. Dray and Co. (price £18). The machine that first concluded its performance was M'Cormick's, having worked about an hour and a half. Crosskill's machine finished some twenty minutes after M'Cormick's. The other machine (Dray's), while in operation, sustained a fracture, which for some time disabled it. The trial of ploughs, it is stated, was not of a quality suggestive of very superior implements. The trial of reaping machines and other implements took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and excited much interest.

THE WINDSOR ROYAL SOCIETY.—This society, which was established some months ago, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the dwellings of the industrial classes in Windsor, has commenced active operations. Freehold ground, midway between the Longwalk and the Cavalry Barracks, containing nearly an acre and a half, has been purchased of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for £287 19s. 3d., including expenses, and has been laid out for the erection of two rows of houses, opposite one another, to accommodate, together, about forty families, each having a small garden.

COLLISION ON THE CLYDE.—On Friday week, as the *Princess Alice*, Londonderry steamer, was passing up the Clyde, a little below Govan, she touched the ground by the stern—the tide being low at the time—which caused the vessel's bow to swing round in the channel. At this moment the *Glaugon Cullen*, river steamer, came down at a high rate of speed, intending to pass the steamer on the north side; but having so much way on, and the engine not having been reversed—even when a collision must have been evident—she ran into the *Princess Alice*. By the force of the collision the *Cullen* was cut down to the water's edge, the *Princess* sustaining no damage beyond a slight scratch. We regret to add that a woman and child, who had leaped from the deck of the steamer *Cullen*, immediately after the accident, were drowned. Their bodies have since been recovered. The name of the unfortunate woman was M'Kinlay, the wife of a pilot. That of the child is not stated.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.—On Sunday afternoon four young men were drowned in the Bristol Channel, in consequence of the upsetting of a small boat while returning from Weston-super-Mare to Clevedon, from which place they started in the morning. Their disastrous fate was not known until the body of one of the young men and a portion of the boat's gear were washed ashore.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, as the up-train, which left Birmingham at a quarter past nine o'clock, had approached near the Hampton Junction station, upon the London and North-Western Railway, the ash-pan and a portion of the fire-box fell from the engine on to the line, and, coming in contact with the frame-work of the break-rail, separated the latter from the engine and tender, and threw it off the up-line across the down-rails. At the same instant the 9.15 a.m. down-train from Leamington to Birmingham met the up-train, and by the collision created a terrible wreck. Mr. Beddington, an optician, of Birmingham, and a youth named Floyd, said to be on his way to college at Oxford, who were in the second-class carriage, were killed on the spot, and a third was very seriously injured. Several others were more or less shaken and hurt.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening last an adjourned inquest was held in Canterbury, on the body of Samuel George Daniels, of Bethnal-green, who was killed at the Ashford station of the South-Eastern Railway, while travelling in a third class carriage. The deceased was on his journey to Ramsgate, to join his wife, who is near her confinement, and has already eight children to mourn so melancholy an event. The company were represented by their solicitor (Mr. Church) and Captain Barlow. From the evidence adduced it appears that the deceased met his death by incautiously protruding his head out of the window of the carriage when passing the Ashford Station, whereby he came in contact with an iron pillar, which was only a distance of 9½ inches from the carriage as it passed. It further appeared that this accident could not occur in the first and second class carriages, inasmuch as the windows are barred; but the third class carriages were left without this protection. The room was then cleared, and in a short time the jury found a verdict of "Accidental Death," and accompanied their finding with the following:—"We cannot separate without expressing our surprise and regret that so little care and attention are paid to the safety of persons travelling in the South-Eastern Railway Company's third-class carriages." Mr. Church stated that the company intended to place bars in all the third-class carriages.

MATRICIDE.—A poor widow, named Elizabeth Thomas, who had resided in a cottage at Prenton, near Birkenhead, with her three sons, was murdered last Saturday night, by her son, William Thomas, aged 23, as it is supposed, in a fit of insanity. He cut her throat with a razor while she was fast asleep in bed. The deceased was an industrious, steady woman, and since the death of her husband, nearly nine years ago, had laboured hard for herself and family as a charwoman. The body of the victim was found buried in the garden, about two feet from the surface. She was dressed in her night clothes only, and her winding-sheet was an old blanket, tied tightly round her body with a thin cord. The accused was at once removed to the Bridewell in Birkenhead. On Monday an inquiry into the dreadful affair took place before the magistrates, at the Town-hall, Birkenhead, during which the prisoner exhibited an utter indifference to what was going on. He was committed for trial at the next Cheshire assizes, which will commence on Monday next. It appears that he was the favourite child, and that there was a peculiar affection always manifested by him towards his mother.

A few evenings ago the village of Callander, in Perthshire, was brilliantly lighted up, an immense bonfire blazed at the market cross, and a number of the inhabitants walked in procession along the only street of which the place can boast, animated by the strains of the bagpipe, in honour of Lord John Russell, who, with his lady, have taken up their residence in the neighbourhood.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS AT PORTSMOUTH.—At a meeting of the Portsmouth town council, on Monday—the Mayor in the chair—the project for the establishment of commercial docks at that port occupied much attention, reports of an important character on the facilities and necessity of such docks being read from Captain Hecaton, a distinguished officer of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Kennie, the eminent civil engineer. This project has obtained much importance from the fact of a steam navigation company of considerable resources, who are on the point of starting a line of first-class paddle-wheel steamers to Australia, in connexion with the Panama route, having selected Portsmouth as being the most fitting port for their purposes. The object immediately in view is to procure from Government the use of a large enclosed piece of water known as the Milidam, which communicates with the harbour, and is situated in the centre of the borough. Should the acquiescence of the Government be secured the capital required will be immediately forthcoming.

A FATHER STARVED BY HIS SON.—On Sunday evening last, during the time of divine service, George Marsh, a lad about 13 or 14 years of age, son of Henry Marsh, of Buckingham, shoemaker, after having some angry words with his father relative to buying him a blouse jacket, and which the father not just agreeing to do, the lad (who had a clasp-knife in his hand) immediately inflicted a wound by stabbing him in the fleshy part of his thigh. A medical gentleman was called out of the church and dressed the wound, and we have since heard that it is not of a dangerous nature.

THE LEEDS GAROTTE ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday the seven men in custody, charged with assaulting and robbing two persons at the west-end of Leeds, on the night of the 24th ult., were finally brought before the magistrates, and all of them committed for trial at the next assizes or winter gaol delivery at York. Ball was applied for on behalf of two of the prisoners, but peremptorily refused. Coleman, who was "garotted" with a degree of severity which had almost produced loss of life, is recovering, though slowly, from the effects of the infamous outrage perpetrated upon him. The eighth person implicated in these outrages, although known to the police, still evades apprehension.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT STOCKPORT.—On Monday the inquiry before the magistrates at Stockport terminated, when twenty prisoners were formally committed for trial on the charge of having participated in the riot and destruction of property at the Edgeley Chapel, and at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Frith.

FATAL FROLIC.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Westgate police-station, Newcastle-on-Tyne, before Mr. J. G. Stoker, coroner, on Barney M'Guigham, aged 16, who died at Newcastle Infirmary, on the 26th of July, from severe scalds upon his head, face, and other parts of his body. The deceased and a man named John Williams, both tramps, having, about midnight on the 7th of July, called at the engine-house of Messrs Bell, Brothers, iron works, at Wylam, about nine miles from Newcastle, with the view to find shelter for the night, they were permitted to remain there by an engineman, named Johnson, who supplied them with bread, cheese, and beer; and it was agreed that they should help him in the morning to wheel out his ashes. They lay down about a yard and a half from one of the boilers and fell asleep. About four o'clock in the morning, it appears that Johnson, for the purpose of a frolic, and to give the men a start, took the plug out of the boiler, intending to replace it immediately, but not being able to do so, the place was soon full of steam, and the two poor men were dreadfully scalded. M'Guigham lingered until the 26th ult., and died. Williams is recovering slowly. The inquest was adjourned. There is, however, little doubt but that Johnson will be committed for trial.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN MANCHESTER.—Heat, unripe fruit, and other causes of sickness and mortality peculiar to the season, are doing their work among the inhabitants of Manchester. During the week ending Saturday the 24th ult., the deaths exceeded the births by 55, standing as 229 to 174, and we find enumerated among the deaths one case of English cholera after four days' illness, and not fewer than 63 cases of diarrhoea. There were also 10 fatal cases of fever, 2 of scarlatina, and 6 of measles.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing in some measure to the absence of many of the large jobbers, the Consol Market has ruled very inactive during the whole of the week, and prices have fallen fully one half per cent. The depression may, however, be chiefly attributed to the continuous sales of money stock on the part of the public, and the heavy shipments of gold to Australia, which, within the last fortnight, have amounted to nearly £700,000. For our parts, however, we see nothing in the latter feature at all calculated to excite either alarm or surprise. It is true that we shall have a diminished stock in the Bank of England, in consequence of these exports; but it is well known that nearly the whole of the gold as yet received from the above colony is for the purpose of purchasing sovereigns, which are now finding their way out in due course, according to previous instructions. Had a mint been established at Sydney, and such an institution has become absolutely necessary; the heavy expenses entailed upon the gold-finders and others, in the shape of freight, insurance, and other charges, would have been saved.

On Monday the Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 100½; and for the Account, 100½. A slight decline took place on the following day, whilst on Wednesday the closing quotation was 100, for time. The business transacted on Thursday was very limited, sales having exceeded the purchases to some extent, whilst several Bear operations were entered into, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 231; Three per Cents Reduced, 100½; Three per Cent Consols, 99½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104½; 103½; Consols for Account, 100, 99½; 100; Long Annuities were 6 15-16; India Stock, 283 to 286; India Bonds, under £1000, 94s. to 91s. prem.; Exchequer Bills (March), 76s. to 79s.; and June, 71s. to 74s. premium. The imports of bullion have been large, upwards of 3,300,000 dollars having arrived by the West India packet, and 300,000 dollars from New York, together with a few parcels of gold from Paris and Hamburg, the rates of exchange upon which have a small margin of profit to the shippers.

It has been asserted in some quarters that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to effect an equal adjustment of the income-tax, has resolved to propose an increase in the mileage-tax upon railways. We give the report without vouching for its accuracy; but it is evident that, in the event of a measure of the kind here referred to being carried, a most serious blow will be given to the railway interest at large. Notwithstanding that money has been in great request, we have very little change to notice in the rates of discount.

The arrival of the indemnity money, 2,500,000 dollars, and the receipt of upwards of 47,000 dollars for the dividends, have had very little effect upon Mexican Stock, in which large speculative sales have taken place. Most other foreign bonds have sold to a fair extent, at but little alteration in prices. On Thursday, Brazilian, Small, were 102½; Ditto, New, 102½; Danish Five per Cents, 108; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 121; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, New, 48½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½. Bargains have taken place in Dutch Four per Cents at 94½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 36.

Bank Shares have been tolerably firm, yet, in some instances, prices have tended downwards. Australasian have marked 56½; British North American, 59 ex div.; Commercial of London, 30½ ex div.; London Joint Stock, 18½; London and Westminster, 33 to 32 ex div.; National Provincial of England, 45½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 37½ ex new; Provincial of Ireland, 47 to 46½ ex div.; Union of Australia, 50 to 46½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 6½ ex div.; Union of London, 16½ ex div.

Dock Shares have been on the advance, St. Katharine Stock having realised 90 to 92, ex div.; London, 131, ex div.; and Southampton, 28½. Steamboat Shares have continued in good request. Australasian Royal Mail, 4½; General Screw, 50½; General Steam, 29½ to 29; Peninsular and Oriental, 84½ to 85½; Ditto, New, 30½; Royal Mail Steam, 80½ to 80.

The Railway "calls" for the present month are £625,404, of which £272,640 is the proportion called for foreign companies. Railway securities in general have met a very inactive market, and prices have given way. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 27½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 63; Bristol, and Exeter, 103½; Caledonian, 41½; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; Eastern Counties, 11; East Lancashire, 18; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 68; Great Northern Stock, 80; Ditto, Half, A Stock, 45½; Ditto, Half B Stock, 120; Great Western, 101½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 82½; London and Blackwall, 108; London and North-Western, 127½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 31½; Ditto, Fifths, 16½; South Western, 96½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33½; Midland, 75½; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, 9½; Newry and Enniskillen, 2½; Norfolk, 46½; North British, 32½; North Devon, Half A Deferred, 2½; North Staffordshire, 12½ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 24½; Scottish Central, 74; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 94; Ditto, Class B, 6½; South Eastern, 72½; South Wales, 38½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 16½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 74; Ditto, Extensions, 13½; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 7½; York and North Midland, 53.

LISTS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Birmingham and Oxford, without a Guarantee, 30; Buckinghamshire, 15½; East Lancashire, Six per Cent, 152; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 33½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 26½; Royston and Hitchin, 153; Wear Valley, 32½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 99½; Caledonian, £10 Shares, 100; Eastern Counties, No 2, 1½; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 16½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 14½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 11½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £6.4½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent, 149½, ex div.; Ditto, Preference, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 51; Norfolk, Guaranteed, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 64; North British, 107½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent, 8½; York and North Midland, M. and S. Purchase, 104.

FOREIGN.—Dijon and Béziers, 3; East Indian, 27½; Great Indian Peninsula, 64; Grand Junction of France, 5½; Great Western of Canada, 5½; Luxembourg, 6½; Madrid, 24 pm; Nanterre and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 13½; Paris and Lyons, 20½; Paris and Orleans, 56½; Paris and Rouen, 30½; Paris and Strasbourg, 26; Sambre and Meuse, 7½; Western of France, 10.

Mining Shares have been less in request, and prices have not been maintained. On Thursday Anglo Californian were ½; Ave Maria, ½ to ½; Carson's Creek, 1½; Cobro Copper, 4½ ex div.; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4½; and West Mariposa, ½.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The amount of business doing in the Consol Market to-day has been comparatively small. Prices, however, are fairly supported. The Three per Cents are 99½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104½; Bank Stock, 233; India Stock, 288; Exchequer Bills (June), 72s to 74s premium. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares, very few transactions have taken place.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat, coastwise, has been moderate, viz. 2810 quarters, mostly from Essex and Kent. A few parcels came fresh to hand to-day by land carriage, and the show of samples was somewhat on the increase. Owing to the changeable state of the weather, and the unfavourable accounts from various parts of England respecting the wheat-midrow having made its appearance to some extent—the demand was firm, and a clearance was effected some time before the close of business. In some instances selected samples were the turn dearer, and the value of other kinds was well supported. We were but moderately supplied with foreign wheats. Fine dry qualities moved off freely, at very full prices, and there was more inquiry for low and middling parcels. Floating cargoes of wheat were in improved request; but Indian corn, affording, owing to the fall in prices in Ireland, met a slow sale. Scarce any English barley was brought forward; but the supply of foreign was large—upwards of 7000 quarters having come in; hence the trade was in a sluggish state, at the late decline. Malt, the supply of which was rather limited, moved off slowly, at previous currents. We had only a moderate inquiry for oats, the show of which was good; yet prices were supported. Beans, peas, and flour as last advised.

WHEAT.—English, 2810; foreign, 80; malt, 1210; oats, 670; flour, 1750. Irish, barley, —; oats, 250. Wheat, 27½; barley, 7350; oats, 8040; flour, 2650 sacks. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36½ to 40; ditto, white, 36½ to 40; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37½ to 40; ditto, white, 40½ to 45; rye, 27½ to 29½; grinding barley, 25 to 27½; distilling ditto, 25 to 28; malling ditto, 25 to 28; Norfolk and Lincoln mail, 51 to 57½; brown ditto, 43 to 47½; Kingston and Ware, 56½ to 58; Chevalier, 59½ to 60; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 51 to 55; potato ditto, 19 to 23½; Troughal and Cork, black, 15 to 18½; ditto, white, 16 to 20; ditto, new, 20 to 23½; ditto, old, 21 to 23½; grey peas 29 to 32½; mangle, 31 to 33½; white, 3½ to 25; boilers, 34 to 36 per quarter. Town-made flour, 35 to 40; Suffolk, 28 to 32; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29 to 32 per 280 lb. Foreign—American flour, 17½ to 21 per barrel; French, 27½ to 34 per sack.

The Seed Market.—Fine new rapeseed has sold to a fair extent, at from £23 to £24 per last. Canary has been on offer at 40s. Fine new caraway is worth 30s; and Celandine 12s to 13s. Linseed without alteration.

LINSEED.—English, sowing, 50 to 51½; Baltic, crushing, 4½ to 47½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46 to 48½; hampseed, 25 to 27½ per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7 to 9½; white ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 15s to £8 4d; ditto, new, £6 10s to £7 4d; ditto, old, £5 10s to £6 4d per ton. Canary, 28 to 41s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 42s; white ditto, 40s to 42s; Foreign, red, 42s to 54s; white ditto, 40s to 56s per cwt.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Import Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 6d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 29s 11d; beans, 34s 2d; peas, 33s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 10d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 19s 11d; rye, 29s 9d; beans, 33s 8d; peas, 33s 10d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 6d; barley, 1s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 1s 6d; beans, 1s 6d; peas, 1s 6d.

Tea.—Although the show of samples is very extensive, the demand for most kinds of tea is steady, at full prices. Common loose congo, 54d per lb. The total clearances to Saturday last were 21,907,272 lb, against 23,740,119 ditto in 1851. The stock in the United Kingdom is 10,000,000 lb, against 55,500,000 ditto last year.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds have advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. About 4000 bags good ordinary native have changed hands, at 44s; and 3000 bags Costa Rica, 46s for ordinary pale.

Rice.—About 4000 bags pinky Madras have realised 8s 6d to 9s; but the demand is very inactive.

Sugar.—Most descriptions have sold slowly, at in some instances a decline in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Fine yellow Barbadoes has produced 37½ to 38s; good middling to good, 34s 6d to 36s 6d; fine yellow Mauritius, 34s 6d to 35s; fine white Benares, 37s 6d to 40s 6d; soft brown Madras, 24s to 26s 6d per cwt. Refined goods sold, at from 44s 6d to 47s. Up to the 31st ult, duty was paid on 3,548 563 cwt, against 3,155,205 ditto, last year.

Oil.—Owing to the unfavourable accounts at hand respecting the new crop, Currents have considerably advanced in price; 47s to 48s having been paid for Patras. Valencia raisin firm, at 37s to 38s.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in good request, and 2s to 3s dearer; whilst foreign has advanced 1s to 2s. Fine weekly Dorset is selling at from 8½ to 8s; middling ditto, 6s 6d to 7s; Devon, 7s to 8s per cwt.; fresh, 8s to 11s per dozen lb. Bacon continues to move off freely, at from 6s to 6s for Waterford sizes. Middles are worth 5s 6d to 5s 8s. All other articles support late rates.

Tallow.—The market is firm, and prices are somewhat higher. F. Y. C. on the spot, is selling at 34s 3d; and for forward delivery 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 34s 6d, not cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per 8lb.

Oil.—Lined oil is firm, at £29 10s on the spot. For four months' delivery £28 has been paid. Other oils are firm.

Spirits.—We have less inquiry for rum, yet proof Leewards are worth 1s 5d to 1s 6d; and proof East India, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d per gallon. Brandy and corn spirits are in fair request, but not dearer.

Hops (Friday).—Both in Kent and Sussex, the bias is now in full burr, in some instances in full fruit; whilst our accounts from Worcester are more favourable, notwithstanding that said has made its appearance in some grounds. All kinds of hops are very dull, at our quotations. The duty is called £ 85,000 to £ 90,000. Mid and East Kent pockets, £5 8s to £10 10s; Weald of Kent ditto £6 0s to £7 7s; Sussex ditto, £5 8s to £6 5s; Yearlings, £3 10s to £5 10s; old hops, £1 0s to £2 10s per cwt.

Coal (Friday).—Riddell, 12s 3d; West Harton, 12s 6d; Brailly, 15s; Hilton, 15s 6d; Lambton, 15s; Shott's, 14s; Stewart's, 13s 6d; Caspary, 14s 6d; Hartlepool, 15s; Kellon, 15s; South Hartlepool, 14s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts as to number, whilst their general quality was inferior. All breeds met a dull sale, at prices barely equal to those of Monday, and a total clearance was not effected. Prime Down sheep were scarce, and held at full currencies. Otherwise the mutton trade was very inactive. We had a steady, but by no means brisk, inquiry for lambs, at last week's improvement in value. Calves—the supply of which was seasonably good—were quite as dear as on Monday, with a steady inquiry. In pigs we had no trading was 8 ing. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from £14 10s to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large oxen, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Downs, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; large pigs, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; neat small porkers, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; suckling calves, 19s to 22s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Total supplies: beasts, 740; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 9000; calves, 410; pigs, 300. Foreign: beasts, 272; sheep and lambs, 1830; calves, 222.

Neavegate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was in a sluggish state as follows:—Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal 2s 6d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 2d to 5s 2d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 3.

15th Foot: Lieut-General R G H Clarges, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General the Hon R Meade.

73d: Major-General R B Macpherson, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut-General R G H Clarges.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUGUST 2.

Royal Artillery: Second Captain G T Field to be Adjutant, vice the Hon G Devereux; Second Capt A P S Green to be Adjutant, vice Goodenough; Second Capt M A Dye to be Adjutant, vice Russell; First Lieut S E Gordon to be Second Captain, vice Wilder; Second Lieut T A J Harrison to be First Lieutenant, vice Gordon.

BANKRUPTS.

A SCOTT and W THOMPSON, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-road, Ironfounders. M WROBOK, 10, Market, Essex-street, near St. Dunstons Church, Grocer, Stationer, Shipbroker, T DOORBAR, Biddulph, Staffordshire, wheelwright. T SHAW, Birmingham, tailor. C F BAILEY, Burslem, Staffordshire, bootmaker. R W LISHMAN, Sherston, Staffordshire, surgeon. J WILLIAMS, Plymouth, dealer in Berlin wools. J IBBETSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookseller. W BOLDERTON, Liverpool, grocer. J AVERY and S STREET, Birkenhead, shipwrights. R C WILSON, Seaham Harbour, Durham, earthenware manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

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THE excessive heat has at length driven from Paris to Vichy, Baden, Dieppe, &c., the last persons whom the rains had caused to linger in the capital. The warmth has led to the adoption of styles of dress of extraordinary lightness. White, which was before somewhat in favour, is now greatly preferred to colours. Printed organdies, jaconets, nan-souks, and muslins, are the only tissues which are appropriate wear. Barège and taffetas, of whatever colour, have been proscribed as too heavy. With very light stuffs no artificial flowers can be worn, however perfect they may be in style and finish. Only natural flowers are worn at present on the head, and those in bunches or wreaths, similar to those fashionable in the winter; but we recommend bunches or wreaths for the head, without pendants.

in diamonds; a dress of muslin ornamented with five *volants* *tugottés*, diminishing a little towards the waist, the *volants* finishing at ten or twelve inches from the waist; the petticoat continues to the top; the head of each *volant* is ornamented with a letting-in, embroidered, which reaches to the next *volant*. Pardessus of muslin open in front, and closed by a *coque tugottée*, finished at the bottom by two *volants*, which form, as it were, a continuation to those of the dress, which rise to the waist: they are both ornamented by the same embroidered letting-in as the dress. The sleeves are open, and formed like the lower part, with under-sleeves, plain or closed at the wrists.

A charming morning-dress for watering-places is thus formed: a dress of *barège*, of silk pattern, with three *volants* trimmed with a small quilling *à la vieille*, and open in front, displaying a lace-trimmed neckerchief (Mechlin lace), while two small *volants* finish the sleeves;

There is no change in the form of bonnets; those made tight, or closing in at the ears, and with spreading fronts, are still in high fashion, but are lighter. Tulle and gauze predominate; even straw is considered too heavy, and is no longer employed except for trimmings upon crape and tulle. The pokes of bonnets are overspread with very light flowers, which are placed between the plaits or puffings; or they are worn in bunches of flowers made of straw, or artificial, with small narrow ribbons of two-thirds of an inch width, and velvet ribbons still narrower. Very small roses, china-asters, jessamine, any climbing shrubs and liserons, are the only small flowers which can be employed for this description of ornament. Similar flowers are used to trim the insides of the bonnets.

Some modification is noticeable in the form of sleeves. Instead of the pagoda, wide and open, the sleeve is made tight to the wrist from the elbow, and closing on the side by a row of buttons. They resemble very much the sleeves which were called formerly *à l'Amadis*.

Mantelets of the Talma form are very much the fashion, in muslin embroidered by the hand. Strips or bands are embroidered, and placed in the form of *volants* all round, for morning dress. For the evening, a *mantelet* entirely of lace is very rich. *Mantelets* made in muslin are worn single or double; others, of a less rich description, are much ornamented with small tucks alone, forming plaits, which are placed above the *volants*. For the morning, dresses are made in muslin and jaconet, embroidered in the English style, and are worn with caps of the same. Sometimes thin tissues of printed colours on white ground are used, but the plain white is preferable.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Head-dress, pink taffetas trimmed with black velvet and black lace; a band of black velvet round the neck closed by Louis XV. buckle

the last surmounted by a quilling similar to that of the body of the dress.

The morning pardessus is also worn with a dress of percale, likewise embroidered; *volant* and sleeves in English embroidery; the front is trimmed in the same manner; the body is ornamented with a double plait in the stuff, and above the *volant*, and which replaces the braiding, generally placed on pardessus of tissue. Lastly, are



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

models of sleeves trimmed with lace, one with two open *volants*; the other closed at the wrist, and trimmed with a *manchette* of lace.

"KINGSTON," THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

WE engrave Mr. Morris's "Kingston," the winner of the Goodwood Cup, on Thursday week. The great improvement displayed by Kingston on his Epsom form occasioned considerable surprise. The care bestowed on his preparation was unmistakably manifested. His coat shone like highly-polished mahogany, and his eye sparkled with health and spirit. As he galloped past the stand he indeed appeared iron-jointed and supple-sinewed. The winning is thus described:—Kingston waited upon Teddington and Little Harry until they were within a dozen strides of the chair, when, with admirable tact, his powers were brought into full requisition, and he was very cleverly landed the winner by half a length; Little Harry beating Teddington for the second money by three parts of a length. Kingston is a remarkably fine specimen of the thorough-bred English race-horse.

The result was hailed by loud and prolonged cheering, and as the jockey (Flatman) returned to the stand these gratifying manifestations were again renewed. Mr. H. Stebbing the trainer, was warmly congratulated on his success, and the fine condition in which he had brought the horse to the post was generally and deservedly acknowledged. The owner of Kingston and his immediate "party" were the principal winners.



"KINGSTON," THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP, 1852.